

WEATHER-PARIS: Cold, fair Temp. ... Tomorrow's chance of rain or drizzle ... LONDON: ...

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

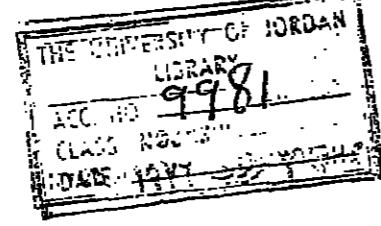
PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1971

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An Interview With Mrs. Meir

Do you know of any case where people who want to make peace refuse to look at each other?

TWO WEEKS ago the International Herald Tribune published an interview with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat by Newsweek senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrafe...



As Egypt is concerned he asks for complete withdrawal from Sinai and the Gaza Strip. Sadat also adds after stating his conditions that a just and lasting peace cannot be realized without withdrawal from all occupied territories...

As Hill-31 Battle Wanes U.S. Armored Troops Move to Laos Border

By Craig R. Whitney SAIGON, Feb. 28 (NYT)—American armored units moved to the South Vietnamese-Lao border today to prevent a possible eastward movement of a North Vietnamese tank battalion...

Peking Said to Want to Buy 80 U.S. Commercial Jets

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Israel Sets Peace, Sadat Says

ANWAR GWERTZMAN SAID EGYPT'S latest government today said its latest refusal to accept a peace treaty...



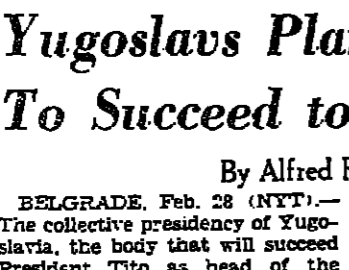
Anwar Sadat

Sadat Tells Palestinian Leaders Egypt Won't Make Separate Peace

By Raymond H. Anderson CAIRO, Feb. 28 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat assured Egyptian leaders today that Egypt will never agree to a separate peace with Israel...

Yugoslavs Plan 14-Man Unit To Succeed to Tito's Powers

BELGRADE, Feb. 28 (NYT)—The collective presidency of Yugoslavia, the body that will succeed President Tito as head of the federation after his death...



Josip Broz Tito

Oslo Premier Faces Crisis Over Leak on EEC Talks

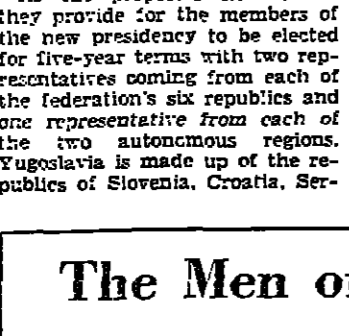
OSLO, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Premier Per Borten's Center party met today to decide the political fate of its own leader, who may be forced to resign as government spokesman...



Per Borten

The Men of Liechtenstein Say No to Their Women

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The men of Liechtenstein, almost 4,000 strong, today decided that their Alpine principality should remain the only European country—and one of the few in the world—where women may not vote...



Portrait of a man

Republicans Quit Coalition In Italy in Clash on Reforms

ROME, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—The tiny but influential Republican party withdrew yesterday from Italy's center-left coalition government to protest government disunity and indecisiveness on urgently needed reforms...

Troops Fight Ulster Rioters; 2 Policemen Killed Earlier

BELFAST, Feb. 28 (UPI)—British troops fought a series of skirmishes throughout Belfast today with rioting Roman Catholics armed with rifles, gasoline bombs and stones...

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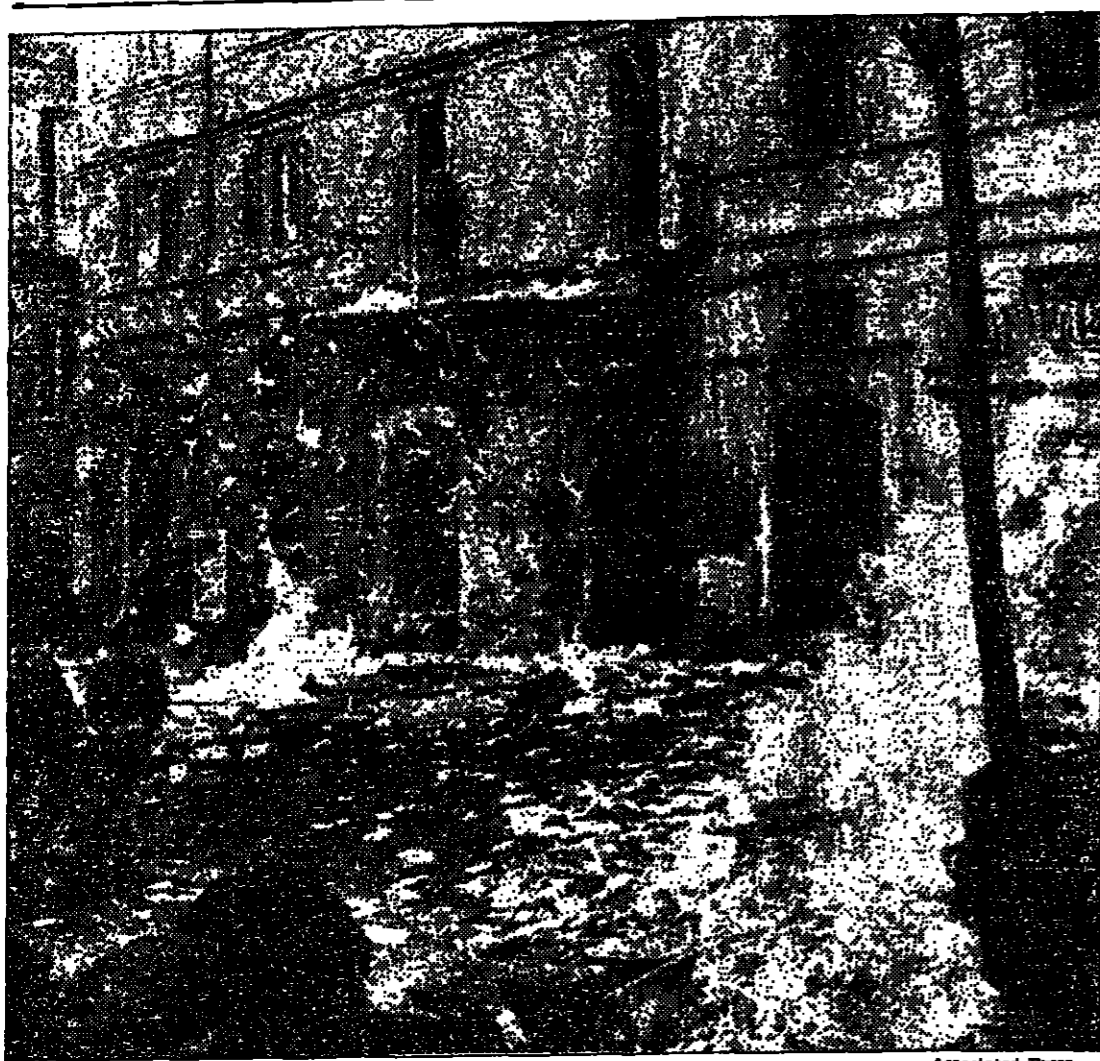
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Handwritten signature 'J.K. 1015 SA' at the bottom of the page.



REGGIO'S SUCCESSOR?—Furniture, shutters, papers from the Communist party's office in L'Aquila, Italy, were thrown into the street and set afire by gangs in another outbreak of regional rivalry. At least 70 persons have been arrested there.

At L'Aquila, Northeast of Rome

### 2d Italian Region's Rivalry Turns Violent

By Paul Hofmann

LAQUILA, Italy, Feb. 28 (NYT)—Rioters led by neo-Fascists fought with the police in this city in the Abruzzi mountains 50 miles northeast of Rome, today in one of the communal revolts that are troubling Italy.

"Reggio, Reggio!" was the battle cry of a small mob of youths who hurled rocks at carabinieri—paramilitary policemen—from behind a barricade built with an overturned police sentry box and metal fixtures torn from a nearby service station.

Tonight, the slogan most often shouted was "L'Aquila, L'Aquila!" as demonstrators clashed with the police in and around the central cathedral square. The police turned off the streetlights and fired volleys of tear-gas shells to disperse the rioting youths.

The eight-month-old rebellion in Reggio Calabria, 450 miles from here in the Italian south, clearly inspired L'Aquila's protesters, who broke up a meeting of the regional parliament Friday night, ran wild throughout this city yesterday and were today still pugnacious, despite the arrival of large police reinforcements.

Like Reggio Calabria, L'Aquila wants to be universally recognized as the sole capital of its region, and resents the claims of a rival city. In the southern feud, the rage of Reggio exploded when a smaller city, Catanzaro, was

designated the administrative center of the new region of Calabria.

Abruzzo is another of the 15 areas that attained a measure of self-government last year. This medieval city of nearly 60,000 was confident that it would become the regional capital. It scoffed at the ambition of Pescara, an Adriatic seaport and the site of several industries, for a paramount role in the new region on the ground that it is twice the size of L'Aquila. To this ancient city, Pescara is just an upstart.

**Pescara Rioting**

When Pescara learned late last June that the new Abruzzo parliament would meet in L'Aquila, there was rioting in the coastal city for a week. L'Aquila was calm. Since then Abruzzo politicians in patient negotiations have worked out a deal whereby a number of departments of the new regional bureaucracy would be set up in Pescara while other regional offices and the seat of the assembly would remain in L'Aquila.

### Pope's Envoy Foresees Start Of Thaw In Kremlin's Enmity

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—A senior envoy from Pope Paul VI today forecast the beginning of a thaw in the hostile relations between the Vatican and the Kremlin.

The Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, the Holy See's "foreign minister" and the first Vatican diplomat to pay an official visit to Moscow, was speaking to reporters after celebrating mass in

Moscow's only, and sparsely attended, Russian Catholic church. About 60 Russian Roman Catholics, mostly elderly women, attended.

Archbishop Casaroli said he hoped his talks here had opened a first-ever dialogue on the position of the country's estimated 3,500,000 Roman Catholic faithful, most of whom live in the Baltic republics, the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

He described the talks with Soviet officials as a "relatively positive development," and said, "We have the feeling there was a spark, and that they have accepted the idea of a dialogue."

**Internal Matter**

The general position of the Kremlin is that religious affairs in this country are an internal matter, and Archbishop Casaroli said the Soviet authorities have been unable to understand the need for outside religious authority when the country has its own Orthodox Church.

But the archbishop, who is an expert on East European affairs and negotiated the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Hungary, felt a thaw was starting and said such Communist countries as Hungary and Poland did not question Vatican influence over their Roman Catholic believers.

The archbishop, who is secretary of the council for the church's public affairs, also met leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church here.

Official purpose of his five-day visit—due to fly home tomorrow—is to deposit the Vatican's instruments of adherence to the East-West nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The archbishop said his talks here on the position of Soviet Roman Catholics had not gone into details, but he hoped a dialogue would now continue between the Vatican and Soviet authorities.

He described his talks with officials here as very correct and generally cordial. On the question of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Moscow, he said this would be far in the future.

### Food Price Rise In Poland To Be Cut Back Today

WARSAW, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Shoppers throughout Poland stayed late last night or worked overtime today to mark down food price tags for business tomorrow when last December's 20 percent food price increases will be reversed.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz announced Feb. 15 that the price increases which sparked strikes and riots would be cut back tomorrow.

It meant extra work for the shoppers, but brought relief to millions of Poles caught between the food price increases and wages frozen by the new Communist leaders who took over in December.

Price cuts for clothing and appliances which also were announced in December will stay in effect.

**Hungary Asks Contract To Build Greek Plant**

ATHENS, Feb. 28 (NYT)—Hungary is bidding for the contract to construct the alumina plant that is part of Aristotle Onassis's \$600-million investment deal with Greece, it was learned yesterday.

The talks began last month when Mr. Onassis visited Budapest, and an Onassis spokesman said the Hungarians had recently built their own plant for alumina, the aluminum oxide used for making metallic aluminum and other industrial purposes.

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### EEC Believed Set to Name Envoy to U.S.

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The European Common Market is intensifying attempts to step up its representation in Washington.

While some observers believe a decision is imminent, it is generally assumed that Franco Maria Malfatti, president of the market's Executive Commission, will announce the appointment of a high-ranking diplomat to assume "ambassadorial" functions on behalf of the six-nation organization when he visits President Nixon in Washington on April 6.

Only last week in his report to Congress on American foreign policy, Mr. Nixon said that the United States "would welcome" a move to raise Common Market representation in Washington to a "higher level." At present, the market has only a "liaison" and an information bureau in Washington.

Previous attempts to appoint an ambassador to the United States, something which has been continually urged on the Common Market by J. Robert Schaezel, the U.S. representative to the Common Market in Brussels, have foundered on persistent French refusal to accept a new office which threatened to encroach upon national diplomacy.

However, with the proposed protectionist trade legislation before Congress, plus growing American opposition to the market's agricultural policy, and the threat of further transatlantic trade problems in view of the Common Market's prospective enlargement to include Britain, pressure has been growing for weightier diplomatic presence in Washington.

**Brandt Urges Committee**

Both West Germany's Chancellor Willy Brandt and Belgium's Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel have proposed the setting up of a permanent U.S.-Common Market coordinating committee.

Although these suggestions, as well as the proposal for a full-fledged Common Market ambassador to the United States, are still rejected by France, Paris is now reported to have accepted the need for some degree of increased representation in the U.S. capital.

The exact diplomatic status and privileges of the new Common Market representative have apparently yet to be worked out. But the main problem has been to find a suitable candidate with the necessary stature.

Mr. Malfatti's predecessor, Belgian Jean-Jozef, was approached, but he would not accept a post less than a full ambassadorship. It's no secret that Edmund Weilenstein, senior market official previously responsible for foreign trade and now an important link-man in the negotiations with Britain, was considered for the post, and that the chief commission spokesman, Beniamino Olivi, had his eyes on the job.

It now looks as though a senior Italian diplomat will be given the new appointment. It is Italy's "turn" for a Common Market representative post abroad. In addition, Italy could be the Common Market member most likely to be affected by U.S. protectionist trade legislation.



FIRING INTO LAOS—South Vietnamese artillerymen at a forward firebase prepare rounds for shelling targets in support of patrols on the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

### U.S. Armor Moves to Bolster Laos Border

(Continued from Page 1)

border, they say, but they emphasize that disruption of the supply trails and forcing battle with the enemy, not establishing fixed bases, are their objectives. American helicopter missions in Laos in support of the Vietnamese operations continued at high levels yesterday. The total of 1,100 missions for the day brought the number since Feb. 8 to 18,000.

Fighter-bombers and B-52s also dropped bombs on enemy positions and have reportedly killed hundreds of enemy troops.

An American spokesman at Quang Tri base offered today to make forward air controller pilots who guide supersonic bombers to their targets in Laos, available for interviews tomorrow, but said, "Anything they say that tends to make the ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) look bad will have to be off the record."

Some Vietnamese ground commanders have complained that American pilots' zeal for rescuing an F-4 crew shot down over Laos last week diminished the effectiveness of air support for nearby Vietnamese troops in the battle of Hill 31, and at least one politician in Saigon has suggested, without causing much of a furor

so far, that the Americans have not provided enough air support for the Laotian operation.

**Pathet Lao Claim Captures**

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Pathet Lao have claimed capturing a South Vietnamese colonel, "tens of other officers" and 13 American-made tanks in perfect condition in fighting last week in Laos.

The claims were made in a dispatch from the Pathet Lao press agency, Kaosan Pathet Lao, distributed in Paris today by the

North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks.

The report said the officers were captured at brigade headquarters at Hill 456 north of Ban Dong, after the 3d Battalion of the 3d South Vietnamese Brigade was "completely annihilated" there.

The agency also asserted that Pathet Lao gunners have downed 207 South Vietnamese and American aircraft in southern Laos. The dispatch did not say when the Pathet Lao began counting.

### W. German Farmers Hold Bonn Protest

50,000 Attend Peaceful Meeting

BONN, Feb. 28 (NYT)—Shouting such slogans as "Brandt a Schiller—peasant killer," an estimated 50,000 West German farmers staged a peaceful demonstration here yesterday against Bonn government's farm policy.

Brandt's economics minister, Karl Schiller in Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet.

Arriving in nine special trains and 600 buses from all parts of West Germany, the demonstrators followed an appeal by Egon Komsta, von Heerenmann, president of West Germany's "granted farmers' association."

In the face of an icy wind, demonstrators, clad in traditional attire—green loden for the Germans and black corduroy for North German peasants—gathered on Bonn's Market Square to listen to a speech by Dr. Komsta.

According to him, prices for agricultural equipment had risen between 25 and 50 percent within the last two years, yet agricultural prices were 50 percent below those of 1962.

"No other branch of the economy in West Germany and of the Common Market countries sacrificed so much for a unit of Europe as the German farmer," he said. He called on government to press for a 10 percent price increase on farm products within the community.

Due to rapid industrialization and competition from former low-cost EEC countries Italy, France, West Germany's agricultural has been under heavy pressure and dwindling since the 1960s. Since 1962, an estimated 600,000 farmers have given their farms and moved to cities, and of the remaining million peasants another million are expected to follow suit by leaving the countryside by the end of the year, according to demonstrators' estimates.

Understanding for the farmers' plea implying that their predicament was due to "false hopes" engendered by the previous West German government led by Christian Democrats.

### Hanoi's Troops in Laos? An Exhibit for Doubters

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—The Laos government produced 13 North Vietnamese prisoners of war and three deserters yesterday at a press conference here to show that the North Vietnamese Army was fighting in neutral Laos.

Military spokesman Gen. Phongsaphan Knosky told newsmen, "The principal object of this conference is to make clear for those who obstinately maintain there are no North Vietnamese troops in Laos that there are North Vietnamese troops here."

Pointing to the lineup of prisoners and deserters, which included an officer, he said, "As a result we have a complete picture of what the North Vietnamese Army can do in Laos." The Laos government says it now holds 129 North Vietnamese prisoners—some born in South Vietnam—and 51 deserters rounded up since 1964.

The latest batch of 13 prisoners was identified as belonging to the 304th, 312th and 316th Divisions.

### Readmitted Testimony: Calley Shot Woman Begging Mercy

By Homer Bigart

FORT BENNING, Ga., Feb. 28 (NYT)—Testimony that 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. shot down a woman who came running toward him with her hands above her head pleading for mercy is now admissible, the military judge ruled yesterday.

That testimony was stricken from the trial record last Dec. 7 because it was not included in the government's four counts against Lt. Calley. Those counts alleged that Lt. Calley shot at least 30 civilians in My Lai, at least 70 more in a ditch outside the village, and that he murdered two individuals; a small boy who had escaped from the ditch and a man at the side of the ditch.

Testimony on the alleged incident involving the woman will be admitted only to show Lt. Calley's state of mind. Col. Reid W. Kennedy, the military judge, ruled it can be used as rebuttal of the defense contention that Lt. Calley was suffering at My Lai a partial mental impairment induced by combat stresses and fears, and was thus incapable of premeditated murder.

"Transient Disturbance"

Col. Kennedy decided to admit the testimony on the basis of the government's argument that the defense lawyers had presented a credible version of the defendant's background, training and state of mind in order to show he was under a "transient mental

disturbance" at the time of the massacre.

The military court should be told of Lt. Calley's other alleged acts of misconduct, the government prosecutor insisted.

"We're entitled to know what the whole man is," insisted Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel, 30.

The judge's ruling will enable Capt. Daniel to recall Thomas Turner, a former member of Lt. Calley's platoon and now a student at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Mr. Turner has testified that Lt. Calley, 27, stood beside the ditch for 90 minutes shooting group after group of old men, women and children that were herded into it.

13 Rebuttal Witnesses

Mr. Turner will be one of at least 13 rebuttal witnesses the government intends to recall after the trial resumes next Wednesday.

Capt. Daniel also hopes to call other witnesses who would testify about "other acts of misconduct" by Lt. Calley prior to the My Lai affair.

These witnesses would tell of Lt. Calley's alleged brutality to civilian prisoners and specifically of his allegedly shooting an old man and then having the corpse thrown into a well to pollute the well.

Col. Kennedy said he would rule Wednesday as to whether such testimony would be admissible.

### I Dead, 3 Shot In Election Fight Near Paris

PARIS, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—A man was shot dead and others were wounded when they were attacked in a Paris yesterday while putting up posters for candidates in the French municipal elections.

A former Socialist mayor suburban Puteaux, Georges Deland, said that some of his posters were being destroyed supporting his candidate in the next month's election when a load of youths descended on and opened fire with a wounding one man in the street.

A few minutes later, Mr. Deland said, the same mob attacked about 12 more. Supporters nearby, again on fire with pistols and carbis, 30-year-old metal worker, Sala, was shot in the thigh, led to death before reaching hospital. Another man was fatally wounded in the chest, a third wounded in the leg, Dardel said.

### Chance to Avert U.S. Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Negotiators for the railroad and the United Portion Union resumed today with high hopes of a coast-to-coast rail tomorrow.

The UPU is the only one of the unions which struck on Dec. 10 which still has not signed a new agreement with the railroad. The December strike halted by special legislation expires at midnight, but UPU free to walk out.

Negotiators on both sides reported progress in talks which were joined by mediators.

### Troops Fight Ulster Rioters; 2 Policemen Killed Earlier

(Continued from Page 1)

in Belfast's predominantly Catholic Boundary Road area.

The trouble erupted last night when chanting, flag-waving Protestant supporters of a local soccer team marched past a Catholic apartment building at the entrance to the Protestant Shankill Road area.

**Battles, Bricks Thrown**

Police and troops dispersed the marchers but came under a hail of bottles and bricks hurled at them from the apartment building. An army water cannon swept the balconies clear and troops occupied the building for several hours.

Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark held a 90-minute meeting today with British Army commanders and police chiefs to discuss measures to protect policemen from gunmen.

Mr. Chichester-Clark called the meeting after the two policemen were machine-gunned and killed early yesterday in the city's Catholic Ardoyne area. The government issued police with bullet-proof vests Friday and gave them back their revolvers, which were taken away following the resignation of police forces in Northern Ireland in 1968.

**Government Warned**

Civil rights leader Ivan Cooper, a member of the Northern Irish Parliament, called on the government to reimpose its ban on all Protestant and Catholic parades.

Mr. Cooper said that traditional Catholic and Protestant parades during the coming Easter holidays will turn into "bloodbaths" unless they are banned.

**WEATHER**

ALGERIA	15 to 20	Sun
AMSTERDAM	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
ANKARA	4 to 10	Partly Cloudy
ATHENS	8 to 14	Partly Cloudy
BELGRADE	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
BELMONT	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
CARACAS	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
COSTA MESA, CALIF.	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
DUBLIN	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
FLORENCE	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
GENEVA	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
HAVANA	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
HELSINKI	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
ISTANBUL	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
JAKARTA	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
LONDON	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
MADRID	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
MILAN	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
MOSCOW	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
NEW YORK	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
NICOSIA	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
OSLO	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
PARIS	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
ROME	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
SOFIA	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
TOKYO	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
VIENNA	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
WASHINGTON	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy
ZURICH	10 to 15	Partly Cloudy

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Congress Probers Rebuffed

Fulbright Assails Pentagon For New Show of Arrogance

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP).—Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., has denounced what he calls a new display of arrogance by the Pentagon during an investigation of the government's foreign military training program.

Nixon Aide Urges Total A-Test Ban

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP).—A total ban on all nuclear weapons tests is being publicly urged by William C. Foster, former U.S. arms control director and now a member of President Nixon's advisory committee in the same field.

Mr. Foster said "it is fully within our scientific competence to monitor adequately such a total test ban" without on-site inspections.

The halting of all nuclear testing, Mr. Foster said, "would provide a valuable psychological uplift to the climate which underlies all of our arms control negotiations, including SALT."

Mr. Nixon's advisory committee for arms control and disarmament, which has access to highly confidential data concerning the SALT negotiations, is known to be displaying increasingly a more flexible position on negotiations with the Soviet Union than current U.S. policy.

In a speech at Fairleigh Dickinson University in Teaneck, N.J. Friday night, Mr. Foster said there is negotiating soundness in the U.S.-Soviet decision to keep secret "the substantive aspects of the SALT talks," which next resume at Vienna on March 15.

A ban on all nuclear weapons tests, he said, would "deal a blow at the very heart of the nuclear arms race." The 1963 partial nuclear test ban treaty, negotiated when Mr. Foster headed the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, permits underground nuclear testing.

Nixon, Aides Confer On Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP).—President Nixon met with his chief defense, diplomatic and intelligence advisers yesterday for a foreign policy review that reportedly centered on the Middle East and included a situation report on the Indochina war.

Administration sources said that there were no critical developments in Laos or any other area that led to the conference at the White House. They described it as a general policy discussion.

Sen. Fulbright expressed his dismay in releasing a critical General Accounting Office report that included these findings: Four Iranian Army officers were trained in fiscal 1968, at U.S. expense, in the tactical use and deployment of Soviet-manufactured air defense equipment.

The Defense Department spent \$500,000 training Thai military personnel in the United States to run a missile system that Thailand didn't have and was not expected to get "for some indefinite time."

The United States provided underwater demolition training for Greek Army personnel, although the Greek Navy was offering a similar course of its own.

Seven of 24 Thais sent to the United States to learn how to run and repair Hawk missiles flunked a rudimentary test in electrical terminology and several others failed their English com-

prehension test. None of the 24 was given the usually required electrical aptitude test.

Fifteen Ethiopian Air Force members lined up supervising technicians in a specialty for which, Ethiopian Air Force records showed, only six supervisory positions had been authorized.

Nearly a fourth of the \$155,000 set aside in fiscal 1970 for training of the Iranian Navy was spent on postgraduate courses for four men.

The GAO, Congress's watchdog agency, saved its strongest criticisms, however, for the Defense Department's refusal to grant it access to records and reports deemed "essential to a full and complete review."

State Department officials, the GAO said, also held back some reports. "Slamming the door in the face of GAO investigators is the same as slamming it in the face of Congress," Sen. Fulbright protested.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman said he hoped that Congress would redress the balance at its current session.

Meanwhile, several senators called for legislation that would require presidential reports to Congress each year on how much the government is spending on all foreign aid, both military and economic.

The GAO review of the foreign military training programs, undertaken at Sen. Fulbright's request, said that approximately \$92 million was allocated for them in fiscal 1970 and another \$70 million has been planned for the current year under the foreign aid bill and separately authorized military service spending in Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and, to some extent, Korea.

But the investigators indicated that millions more are spent, especially in Latin America, on U.S. advisory and military training personnel involved in the programs.

In Iran, the GAO said, it found Iranian soldiers trained with U.S. funds in the operation of equipment from West Germany, Israel and Japan as well as from the Soviet Union. The investigators said that they also found Iranian soldiers being trained to run multi-engine aircraft "although the Iranian Army had only single-engine aircraft on hand."



ICY RESCUE—Jim Hawes, a student at Harvard Business School, leading a dog to safety after fishing him out of the partly frozen Charles River at Boston. The dog fell in while crossing on the ice. Hawes and dog were both reported doing well.

Letter Purportedly From 10 FBI Agents

Hoover Is Accused of Padding Statistics

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., made public today an anonymous letter, on FBI stationery and purportedly from ten FBI agents, charging that the agency has just effectiveness because its agents must spend so much time polishing the image of J. Edgar Hoover.

The letter charges that Mr. Hoover, to enhance his reputation as a crime fighter, has had FBI conviction statistics padded and has concentrated on chalking up arrests among minority group members for crimes too insignificant to attract the attention of local police departments.

"We write... because we believe that the FBI could be a vital force within our system of government for good if allowed to do the job that needs doing," the letter said. "If we could for only a few moments forget about the director's image and the preservation thereof. At the present time it is all we exist for."

Sen. McGovern took on the FBI director a few weeks ago over Mr. Hoover's treatment of former FBI agent John F. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw, attending a course at John Jay College of Law in New York City, wrote a letter to his professor defending Mr. Hoover against the professor's criticism of the FBI but conceding that some of his criticisms were valid.

He had the letter typed at an FBI office and when a copy fell into Mr. Hoover's hands, Mr. Shaw was ordered transferred to Montana. When Mr. Shaw rejected the transfer, Mr. Hoover accepted his resignation "with prejudice"—meaning he could not get another job with the federal government.

The unsigned letter to Sen. McGovern, dated Feb. 2 and purportedly written in Washington, said the treatment given Mr. Shaw "is not so unusual."

"It is indicative of an entire attitude and method of operation employed by FBI headquarters," the letter said. "There are many, many others who suffered similar fates of varying degrees."

The authors urged Sen. McGovern to make whatever use of the letter he deems warranted. "We only ask that you do not

let the original out of your possession," the letter said. "It could possibly be traced. And believe us, it would be."

Sen. McGovern had the letter duplicated and distributed copies to the press. "Our statistical accomplishments about which Mr. Hoover publicly takes so much credit are, for the most part, phony," it said. "Our convictions are concentrated predominantly among mi-

nority groups who commit minor offenses, usually disregarded by police departments.

"Mr. Hoover insists that we concentrate in this area among people who do not understand their rights as well as others. It produces record numbers of convictions."

The letter also said FBI reports on convictions duplicate those already reported by police departments.

Greer Garson, a former FBI member for crimes too insignificant to attract the attention of local police departments.

"We write... because we believe that the FBI could be a vital force within our system of government for good if allowed to do the job that needs doing," the letter said.

Two Years Behind Schedule in California The Queen Mary Ties Up at Final Berth

By Robert A. Wright

LONG BEACH, Calif., Feb. 28 (UPI).—The liner Queen Mary made its final docking here yesterday, about two years behind schedule but just in time for a rancid statewide debate over its worth.

The retired Atlantic liner tied up at Pier J, where it is due to serve the rest of its days as a centerpiece for what the city hopes will be a big tourist attraction.

"The greatest contribution of anything in southern California since Disneyland," is the way John F. Mansell, city manager, puts it. A bond issue that has raised state funds, opponents declare.

This was a big day for Long Beach but not the day it might have been if things had gone as planned in 1967, when the city purchased the ship for \$3.4 million and said it would be turned into a hotel and maritime museum within a year at a cost of \$9 million.

Technical and business problems have delayed the project, and inflation and expansion have increased its cost to \$43 million so far. Additional funds for the project are threatened by charges of illegal use of tideland oil revenues, on which the undertaking depends, the Legislature is conducting an investigation.

Ignoble Voyage Long Beach police estimated that about 60,000 persons turned out just after dawn in chill but sunny weather to watch transfer of the ship from Pier E, four and one-half miles across the bay.

The voyage, heavily promoted by the city, was rather ignoble for the former dowager of the Atlantic. Beret of engines, without even a rudder, the 1,019-foot-long hull made the trip in two and a half hours with the help of nine tugboats and tied up at about 9:30. The transfer itself cost \$100,000.

Greer Garson, a former FBI member for crimes too insignificant to attract the attention of local police departments.

quent passenger on the Queen Mary, accepted the first line tossed to the permanent pier in a brief ceremony presided over by Mayor Edwin Wade and Mr. Mansell.

The Queen Mary will be connected with a dockside superstructure that has two six-story towers which will afford 15 entrance ramps at various ship levels. Fifty adjacent areas have been turned into parking space for 4,200 cars and a reception plaza. The city says the ship will be open for tours in spring. In late summer, officials promise, the first "living sea" exhibits designed by Jacques Cousteau will be opened.

Even that would be far short of the grand scheme originally envisioned for the Queen Mary by city officials. On its arrival here on Dec. 9, 1967, they talked about converting it into a luxury hotel and maritime museum with associated commercial ventures.

Cost problems were complicated by the city's having the ship declared a building to avoid high-priced maritime unions, only to engage higher-priced construction workers unfamiliar with naval architecture.

Then last summer the Diner's Club, which had signed a lease as chief concessionaire and manager of the project, exercised an option to bow out and has sued the city for \$43 million. The city is counter-suing for \$139 million but does not have another master concessionaire as yet.

But, drivers are warned, the old system has been maintained where it has proved useful. This means that German circles are decorated with positive and negative signs, telling the driver whether he has priority or not.

Among the new markings is an eight-sided stop sign with white writing on a red background, now used in the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Sweden and Yugoslavia, among other countries.

The new code also includes several rules of discipline behind the wheel. Some have been applied to now but not laid down in the traffic code.

Failure to mark an immobilized vehicle by showing blinking lights and the red warning triangle might now cost a German driver his license. Instructions on how to behave at the scene of an accident, the obligatory showing of directional lights when intending to pass, and no stopping on high-speed roads are among the new rules.

New Standardized Traffic Code In Effect Today in W. Germany

BONN, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—A new traffic code aimed at bringing West German regulations and signs in line with those in other European countries goes into force tomorrow.

The most important revision applies to traffic circles, where until now the car in the circle always had priority. Administrators have decided to adjust to the international formula of right-of-way going to the car entering the circle from the right.

But, drivers are warned, the old system has been maintained where it has proved useful. This means that German circles are decorated with positive and negative signs, telling the driver whether he has priority or not.

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EACH FRIDAY AVACATION CRUISES TO NEW YORK.

In one of the world's most civilized international agreements, the British and the French have decreed that their two great pleasure cruisers, QE2 and Le France, sail from Le Havre and Southampton to New York most alternate Fridays.

It's a little longer than the wait between plane flights, but the rewards are incomparable.

A five day vacation girds your loins before you face the New World again.

Food in the great style of legendary French or traditional British. Roaring entertainment or blissful solitude, whichever you prefer, is taken for granted on either ship. Comfort, style, people, discreet stewards, nannies for children, bars, libraries... in five days you will learn to be incredibly spoiled by two nations who have had more practice at civilisation than most.

QE2 and Le France—the two best ways home. One leaves every week. Le France sails from Bremerhaven May 12, June 9, July 21, August 19 and October 14. QE2 calls at Cobh June 5, July 17, August 14, September 11 and October 23. See your travel agent now.



The best bit of teamwork since the Entente Cordiale



James C. Fletcher

Nixon Nominates Fletcher of Utah To Head NASA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—President Nixon yesterday nominated James C. Fletcher, president of the University of Utah, as head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Mr. Fletcher, 51, will take over the \$60-a-year job that has been vacant since Thomas O. Paine resigned last September to take a job with private industry.

Mr. Fletcher, a Mormon, has been president of the University of Utah and College of Eastern Utah since 1964.

Before that, he was an organizer of Space General Corp. and Space Electronics Corp. and once was associate director of the guided missile laboratory at Ramo-Woolridge Corp. He is a member of the Air Force Science Advisory Board and the Naval Warfare Panel.

Apollo-14 Crew Out of Isolation, Hails 'Success'

HOUSTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—The three Apollo-14 astronauts, free of medical isolation for the first time in 47 days, called their moon flight a "super success."

Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr., Maj. Stuart A. Roosa and Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell walked out of the crew quarters at the moon lab Friday. "It is great to be back in the world again," said Comdr. Mitchell.

The crew release was planned for yesterday, but was moved up more than 12 hours after a committee of scientists agreed to the early end of quarantine.

Capt. Shepard said that scientific results are just beginning to come back from the flight. "Everything we've seen so far continues to indicate it was a super success," he said, adding that the first order of business for him was to give out the message "of the importance of manned space flight."

U.S. Test Alert Goes Smoothly in New Procedure

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP).—A test of emergency announcements by the U.S. warning center was transmitted by the major U.S. news services yesterday under new procedures set up after the government's erroneous transmission last weekend threw much of the nation into confusion.

The teletyped message from the warning center inside Cheyenne Mountain in Colorado was received on special machines in the broadcast departments of the news agencies.

In two minutes, the news services authenticated the test by calling the White House and then transmitted the message on their broadcast wire networks.

Previously, the warning center had the capability of taking over the AP and UPI broadcast teletype circuits and sending its alert test directly to the thousands of radio and television stations across the nation.

On Feb. 20, an Army civilian employee accidentally sent a real alert message on the wires. Scores of stations went off the air briefly until the false alert was rescinded.

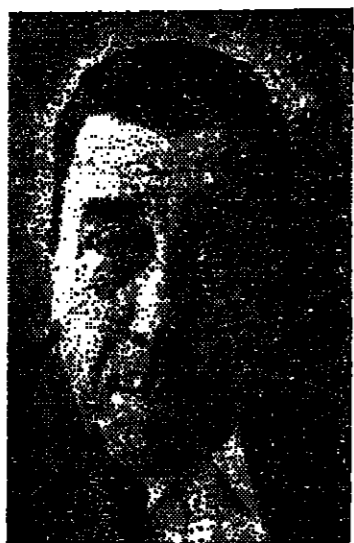
Spanish Gasoline Up MADRID, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Spain has raised gasoline prices by 75 centimos (about one U.S. cent) for a liter of standard grade and 1.5 pesetas (about two cents) for higher-octane grades.

Advertisement for International Diamond Sales. Text: FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM the DIAMOND for you. Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a first source than located at the Diamond center of the world. Present quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, or yourself. Write for free brochure or visit: INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES, 51, Boulevard de la Woluwe, Brussels, Belgium. Tel: 21.55.00. ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED.

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Obituaries

French Comedian Fernandel Dies at 67



Fernandel

PARIS, Feb. 28 (NYT).—Fernandel, 67, one of the most popular and long-lasting comedians of the French screen, died here Friday of cancer.

Ilya Lopert Dies; United Artists' European Agent

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Ilya Lopert, 65, for the last 11 years head of production in Europe for United Artists, died at the American Hospital in Neuilly yesterday of a stroke.

Until his retirement ten months ago, Mr. Lopert decided which films proposed by European directors should receive United Artists backing.

TAX-FREE CARS

FOR INQUIRIES ONLY, PLEASE WRITE: FOR A 120-PAGE CATALOGUE WITH COLOR PICTURES AND FULL INFORMATION HOW TO PURCHASE TAX-FREE CARS.



Paris Police to Seek Better Public Image

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP).—Paris police, increasingly concerned at public and press criticism of alleged brutality and repression, have called an "action day" on Thursday to "explain the role of the police to the man in the street."

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Wednesday, March 3, at 9 p.m. (Volonté-O.A.L.) O.R.F. NATIONAL ORCHESTRA

Benedetti Michelangeli

PROHIBITION RESTAURANT

Comment. James Reston, C.I. Sulzberger, Tom Wicker, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald

lost the earthy accent of that Mediterranean city. His father was a café singer and he began the same career at the age of 10.

From then on, the moment was rare when Fernandel was not working on a film. Unlike his fellow comedian Bourvil, who died last September and was at home in both comedy and drama, Fernandel tried only one serious film, called "Murders," and failed.

Often, he described himself as "ugly, vindictive and pretentious." For the public, he was the warmhearted country boy and his popularity made him into one of the biggest box office attractions in movie history.

3 A-Stations to Cut France's Oil Needs

PARIS, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—France is to build three new nuclear power stations as a means of reducing reliance on oil for growing energy requirements.

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being described in the citation as a "merchant of happiness." Fernandel never forgot his Mediterranean origins. He kept a house in the Marseilles suburbs and a seaside villa at Carry-le-Rouet near Martignes, where he spent summers fishing.

Oscar Serlin NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP).—Oscar Serlin, 70, who produced the longest-running show in Broadway theatrical history, "Life With Father," died yesterday after a long illness.

Among other plays Mr. Serlin produced were "The Moon Is Down," 1942; "Strip for Action," 1942; "The Family," 1943 and "Life With Mother," 1948.

Richard W. Clarke NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP).—Richard W. Clarke, 74, who joined the New York Daily News when it began in 1919 and became editor before retiring, died Friday night after a brief illness.

Except for about eight years with The New York World, Mr. Clarke worked with the News from 1919 until his retirement in 1968 and remained with the paper's parent corporation as consultant and director until his death.

Julius R. Timmins MONTREAL, Feb. 28 (AP).—Mining millionaire Julius R. Timmins, 82, died Friday in a Montreal hospital.

He was the son of Henry Timmins and the nephew of Noah Timmins, who developed Timmins, the Ontario mining town. Julius Timmins instigated the development of iron ore in the Ungava area of Labrador.

3 A-Stations to Cut France's Oil Needs

PARIS, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—France is to build three new nuclear power stations as a means of reducing reliance on oil for growing energy requirements.

France is prepared to disclose its secrets on isotope separation—the process used in producing enriched uranium—to help accelerate the West's nuclear energy production, officials said.

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WAITING FOR HELP—Knee-deep in murky floodwaters, passengers from an overturned Rio de Janeiro bus looking up at approaching helicopter carrying a rescue squad.

Death Toll 79 in Record Brazilian Rains

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28 (AP).—At least 79 persons were reported dead and thousands homeless after a downpour that dumped an all-time record of 11.4 inches of rain here late Thursday, Friday and part of yesterday.

Thirty-nine bodies were recovered in Rio, 30 in the State of Rio, and ten in Sao Paulo. Rescue services suspect many other people lost their lives.

State, flew over the city of Rio de Janeiro and visited the most stricken areas, promising to do his best to help those who have lost their belongings.

Eban Calls Door 'Wide Open' for Talks

JERUSALEM, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Israel, reportedly under pressure from the United States and the United Nations for dragging its heels on Middle East peace negotiations, said tonight that it had left the door "wide open" to Egypt.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban, speaking to a group of visiting Scandinavian newspaper editors, said the Israeli reply to Egypt's peace overtures, handed to special UN envoy Gunnar V. Jarring, left a clear road open to the signing of a peace treaty.

discussed. All Mr. Arnon said was that Mr. Eban's briefing for the cabinet was "informative."

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24 Soviet Jews Stage Sit-In, Assured of Policy Statement

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP).—A group of 24 Soviet Jews staged a sit-in demonstration in a Moscow parliament building last week and extracted a promise that the government would make a major policy decision soon on the Jewish question, reliable sources reported today.

the room. At 3 p.m., he returned and reported that the government policy statement would be revealed within five days.

The sources said that Alexander S. Dumin, deputy chief of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) reception bureau, told them that the decision would be made public by tomorrow.

Followed by Agents After Mr. Dumin assured the Jews that they could return home safely, the sources said, they left and each was followed home by two KGB agents.

The Jews, all of whom are seeking to leave Russia, have expressed skepticism over Mr. Dumin's promise, however.

Since the confrontation, one of the participants has received his exit visa and permission to leave. Another has been told to complete the application procedure.

Following a nine-hour confrontation in the building in downtown Moscow, Mr. Dumin told the demonstrators:

"We will cover not only the common problem of all Jews, but your personal desire to leave."

Not Pessimistic One Jew who participated in the sit-in said today, "We cannot hide our hope that the authorities have at last decided to do something. But in all honesty, not many of us are truly optimistic."

The 55 described the present situation for Soviet Jews as "deeply unworthy of a state which claims to have a legally governed society."

Other government authorities expected the city would need a week to get back to normal. Telephone communications were still out in several city areas.

Archbishop Ruben Josephson, one of the signatories, said that the appeal had been sent to the Soviet Embassy.

The weather bureau said no more rain was expected today or tomorrow.

Another series of twisters accompanied by heavy rain Friday skipped across the Mississippi lowlands where more than 100 persons were killed by last Sunday's tornadoes.

According to Yedioth Aharonoth, Mr. Eban told the cabinet that Israel was disappointed with President Nixon's State of the World message. He also indicated "a battle was looming with the United States" over the Middle East issue, the newspaper said.

Mississippi Hit Again By Tornadoes

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP).—Another series of twisters accompanied by heavy rain Friday skipped across the Mississippi lowlands where more than 100 persons were killed by last Sunday's tornadoes.

Mississippi, Southern California was buffeted by winds up to hurricane force. Sections of major highways were closed, and power failures were reported in many areas.

Gusts of 80 miles an hour hit a wide area from Los Angeles north to Santa Barbara, south to San Bernardino County and east to Palm Springs.

Two persons were injured in Los Angeles by debris swept from a building under construction. Another woman was hurt when she was knocked down by the wind.

Three persons were injured by a twister in Jasper County, Miss. Several homes were damaged and trees and power lines were knocked down. Other tornadoes struck near Meridian and Wiggins, Miss.

In Minnesota, heavy snowfalls blocked roads throughout the state Friday and hotels and homes were filled with stranded motorists. Highway out of Minneapolis and St. Paul were blocked by police.

Several communities suffered partial blackouts as the snow and high winds snapped power lines.

An Interview With Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir

(Continued from Page 1) to make peace refuse to look at each other? Borchgrave—What about a divorced couple? Don't they negotiate through lawyers?

Mr. Meir—Nothing in our opinion is an alternative to secure and recognized borders. There is no substitute for that.

occupied territories as proof that you are expansionist and there to stay. Why are you settling land that does not belong to you?

changes. We believe borders should be negotiated. Borchgrave—Since you're worried about the reliability of any contract with an Arab country, why wouldn't Big Four guarantees, linked to the Security Council, be an effective way of ensuring your safety during the transition period to real peace?

whether the Palestinian people want a separate state, either federated or confederated with Jordan, or remain an integral part of Jordan. The right to return to Israel has been dropped as an option.

Mr. Meir—Who's talking about divorce? We're talking about marriage. Borchgrave—Can I infer from what you say that when it comes to borders, you will only discuss this face-to-face in direct negotiations?

Mr. Meir—After we've worked out a peace treaty and agreed on borders, then we will be prepared to discuss any additional guarantees that are offered. What they would be worth is a moot point. They proved worthless in the past.

Mr. Meir—The Arabs say many things. They say, for instance, that Israel was taken away from them. What do you mean we took land away from the Arabs? Don't forget that Jordan took East Jerusalem by force in 1948.

Every country has borders and is responsible for its own safety. We don't want anyone to watch over us and be responsible for our safety. We've said this to Dr. Jarring. But after we've negotiated final peace, we'll look at any other suggestions for additional safeguards.

But a third state is not possible if there is to be peace in the area—especially a state that could carry the seeds of yet another war.

Mr. Meir—I am saying this would be the best method. But if they at this stage want to negotiate through Dr. Jarring, we don't object. However, I cannot conceive how we can negotiate substantive problems without face-to-face meetings.

Mr. Meir—We haven't rejected anything. The only thing we reject is the ultimatum issued to us, namely the conditions put to us by Cairo in return for a peace agreement and for which we are expected to sign on the dotted line. That is not a negotiation.

Mr. Meir—Will you dismantle these settlements under a final peace treaty? Mr. Meir—You are assuming that no Jew can live on the other side of the border. I make no such assumption. And I am not prepared to say where the border with Jordan should be.

Mr. Meir—If there is no real progress by March 7, and the cease-fire is not extended and the Egyptians resume shelling across the canal, do you feel you now have the capability to take out Egypt's missile defenses in the canal zone?

But do you reject the idea of the sort of referendum I put to Sadat, and which he called a reasonable solution?

Mr. Meir—We want to sit down and discuss borders that are secure and recognized. The borders we had between 1949 and 1967, according to the armistice agreements, were not recognized as final borders, though we were quite content to go on living in them. The Arabs said throughout these years that Israel has no borders. Now they say they want the borders they said we didn't have.

Mr. Meir—We have no designs on anything. The notion that the bright morning in June, 1967, Israel decided she wanted more territory and went to war to get it is ridiculous.

Mr. Meir—Whether we consent to demilitarized borders or not, this is something that must be negotiated. But Egypt demands of us that we withdraw from all of Sinai and the Gaza Strip and then, astride those old borders, they would be prepared to establish demilitarized zones in equal distances on both sides. Where would that leave us?

Mr. Meir—I refuse to draw borders so I'm not about to disclose military contingency plans either.

Mr. Meir—Do you believe that any government in Amman could sign a peace treaty which included a clause ceding East Jerusalem to Israel?

Mr. Meir—You say that your new borders will not be the 1967 borders, nor the present cease-fire lines. This means somewhere in between... Mr. Meir—Obviously... Borchgrave—But this conveys the impression that you have major changes in mind.

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## Calif. Seizes 4 in Drive to End Sales of Banned Cancer Drug

By Everett R. Holles

IMPERIAL BEACH, Calif., Feb. 28 (NYT).—California food and drug agents moved last week to break up what they described as an "underground railroad" that has been transporting cancer victims into Mexico for treatment with a drug that is banned in the United States and Canada. Charges of criminal conspiracy and fraud were lodged against

Mrs. Mary C. Wheelchel, whose boarding house reportedly has been a haven for cancer patients from all parts of the United States on their way to Mexico for treatment with the so-called wonder drug.

Three other persons were arrested in San Francisco. Dr. Ernst T. Krebs Jr., a biochemist and head of the John Beard Memorial Foundation, who developed the drug, was charged with sale and distribution of a prohibited drug and with practicing medicine without a license. Conspiracy and fraud charges involving alleged drug sales were placed against his brother, Dr. Byron Krebs, a physician, and the biochemist's secretary, Miss Malvina Casseuse.

The drug, named laetrile by the Krebses, is an extract of apricot pits rich in cyanide. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration prohibited its use in 1963, deeming it a nostrum of no demonstrated value. Since then, between 3,000 and 4,000 Americans are believed to have been treated with laetrile—many of them against the advice of their doctors back home—at cancer clinics in Tijuana and other Mexican border cities.

Authorities said that a few hours before her arrest, as she has almost every weekday morning for six years, Mrs. Wheelchel loaded a group of her lodgers aboard a small bus and drove them eight miles across the border to receive laetrile injections at Dr. Ernesto Contreras's Good Samaritan Clinic outside Tijuana.

Also charged in the conspiracy with Mrs. Wheelchel, but immune from arrest by the United States because of his Mexican residence, was Dr. Contreras, a Harvard-trained doctor who has treated about 1,800 patients with laetrile since it was outlawed in the United States. Dr. Contreras was not available for comment when the arrests were made.

Grant Leake of the California Bureau of Food and Drugs described the arrest of Mrs. Wheelchel as "the start of a crackdown on the whole network of laetrile operations." Other arrests are being contemplated, he said, under a seven-year-old California law that holds laetrile to be "of no value in the therapy, treatment, alleviation or cure of cancer."

Deputy District Attorney James Lorenz said that a search of Mrs. Wheelchel's boarding house turned up a quantity of the contraband drug as well as stacks of literature extolling laetrile's curative powers.

The Mexican authorities are also looking into the operation of the cancer clinics.



CEREMONIAL MEETING—Generalissimo Franco shaking hands with Prince Don Carlos, designated by Gen. Franco as the next king of Spain, Saturday at the Escorial Monastery before attending the annual mass for Spain's last king, Alfonso XIII.

## Tate Killer's Book Said to Gross \$100,000

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (WP).—Susan Atkins's account of the seven Tate-LaBianca murders has earned about \$100,000, the agent who marketed the story worldwide testified Friday. Miss Atkins has been convicted in all seven deaths.

Lawrence J. Schiller, a photographer-journalist called as a witness by the defense in the penalty phase of the Tate-LaBianca trial, said \$88,000 had been paid and another \$12,000 to \$17,000 was expected within six months.

He said he received 25 percent of the gross for directing preparation of a book called "The Killing of Sharon Tate," and selling Miss Atkins's account to other publications. The remaining 75 percent, he said, was to be shared by "Sadie" Atkins, Richard Calabro, her former court-appointed attorney, and his associate, Paul Corso.

## 'Red Duchess' Called Before Madrid Court

MADRID, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—The Duchess of Medina Sidonia has been ordered to appear before the Madrid Public Order Court, which tries political offenses, within ten days on a charge of insulting the government, it was announced here today.

The announcement gave no details, but informed sources said the charge could have arisen from a series of articles in the so-called "Red Duchess" magazine on her experiences in a Spanish prison.

## IRA Supporter Attacked

DUBLIN, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Three men today kidnapped Denis Reynolds, 30, a leading member of the Sinn Fein party—political arm of the Irish Republican Army. They beat him and dumped him five miles from his home, police said. He was reported "comfortable" later in a hospital. Police said the three men apparently were in two cars bearing Northern Ireland license plates.

## Firm Withdraws Pill After Suits

### Best Anti-Malaria Drug Hard to Find in U.S.

By Lawrence K. Altman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT).—The one million American civilians who travel annually to malaria-infected areas of the world are finding it difficult to buy the pills that can protect them against the sometimes lethal parasitic disease.

Nor can civilian doctors easily obtain the pills to treat hundreds

### 8 Die in Rioting In Colombia City

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 28 (NYT).—Extra policemen and some troops were on duty at key points in Bogota today following rioting Friday night in Cali, Colombia's third largest city, in which eight persons were killed and about 50 injured.

President Misael Pastrana Borrero declared a state of siege—modified martial law—Friday night.

The riots in Cali followed a week of restlessness including invasions of farms by peasants, a teachers' strike and preparations for a 24-hour general strike called for next month. The riots grew out of differences between students and the administration of the University del Valle there.

of cases among servicemen who develop malaria after they return to this country from Southeast Asia, where the parasite abounds.

Malaria can kill in just a few hours after a victim first experiences symptoms. Thus, in the time it might take a doctor to locate a supply of the drug, his patient could die.

Winthrop Laboratories quietly removed the drug called Aralen from the civilian prescription market last summer. Winthrop has continued to supply the drug to military and other government agencies.

Act After Suits

Winthrop stopped supplying civilian pharmacists with Aralen apparently because some patients who had become blind or suffered visual loss as a complication of using very large doses—not for malaria but for diseases like rheumatoid arthritis—have sued the New York City drug company.

Winthrop still supplies Aralen under its generic name chloroquine to other drug companies for resale, informed sources said, and appears to be the sole source of the drug in this country.

Dr. Monroe E. Trout, Winthrop's medical director, acknowledged that Winthrop withdrew Aralen from the market. But Dr.

Trout declined to reply on the phone to a reporter's list of questions that he asked his secretary to record. His secretary later said that written replies would be prepared.

Voluntary Move

Winthrop's decision to withdraw Aralen was voluntary and not at the request of the Food and Drug Administration.

Aralen (chloroquine) is the medication that expert committees throughout the world have called "the drug of choice" against malaria. No other drug, health officials have said, is as effective.

Public Health Service officials said that they were deeply concerned about the unavailability of Aralen pills. The service had been advising such travelers to take the pills two weeks before, during and eight weeks after their visits to malaria-infested areas.

### India Maoists' Threat

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28 (AP).—Maoist Naxalites have flooded Calcutta with posters bearing threats to head anybody found carrying a horse-race book. The Naxalites say India is a poor country and "cannot afford the luxury of horse racing, which has ruined many families."

## 24 Hours of Walkouts

### U.K. Unions Start Anti-Strike Bill Protest

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Electricians stopped work at nationally circulated newspapers tonight, starting a day of walkouts and demonstrations across the country to protest the government's anti-strike bill.

The planned 24-hour protest drew the fire of less militant unions in Britain but was still expected to cripple car production, shipbuilding and other heavy industries tomorrow.

A spokesman for the Newspaper Publishers' Association said it was "extremely unlikely" that any of the national papers would be able to appear tomorrow. Publications in the provinces were not affected.

The day of strikes was called for tomorrow by the Amalgamated Engineering Workers' Union, the Boilermakers' Union and the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers. The Trades Union Congress, Britain's national labor federation, refused to back it on grounds that the stoppages will anger the public and boomerang against the unions.

An opinion poll published by the Sunday Times, meanwhile, showed a 6 percent decline since December in public backing for the government's attempt to bring unions under greater government control and outlaw wildcat strikes.

But the Opinion Research Center sampling showed that those in favor of the legislation still outnumbered those opposed 41 percent to 38, with 21 percent undecided.

The bill is now in final stages of approval in the House of Commons and is slated to reach the statute books before summer.

The opposition Labor party fought the measure bitterly in the Commons, although it is similar in many respects to legislation the Labor government backed in 1969. Laborites eventually dropped their bill because of union opposition.

The Tory act bans the closed shop, provides for cooling-off periods and secret strike ballots and makes collective bargaining contracts legally enforceable in the courts. It sets up heavy fines for infringement of its terms.

First of Two

Tomorrow's protest is the first of two called by militant leaders of the engineering union. The second—on March 18—is timed to coincide with a special Trades Union Congress assembly called to define the type of action the consideration will take against the terms of the industrial bill. The engineering union is Britain's second largest, with 1.5 million members. It is part of the confederation of engineering and shipbuilding unions, which has a total membership of 3 million workers.

### U.S. Money Called Needed To Save Rolls Jet Engine

LONDON, Feb. 28 (UPI).—British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington said today it will take a "considerable contribution" from the United States to save the Rolls-Royce RB-211 jet aircraft engine.

The engine is to be the power plant for the Lockheed Aircraft Corp's TriStar Airbus, but faces extinction because Rolls-Royce has gone bankrupt.

Talks are under way between British and American interests in an attempt to save the project. But, Lord Carrington said in a British Broadcasting Corp. radio interview today, "There will have

to be a considerable contribution from the American side."

The contribution, he said flatly, must be "a large sum of money." He added that "if very much hope that some deal can be achieved, it is obviously in the interests of ourselves, not the least because of the employment factor."

Limit for British

But, Lord Carrington said, "There is a limit toward what the British taxpayer can pay in, and it is equally obvious that Lockheed will have to pay something in."

"The British government cannot develop the engine at a loss."

Lord Carrington did not say how much money he had in mind as an American contribution.

Lord Carrington and Fred Corfield, Britain's minister of aviation supply, are scheduled to talk Tuesday in London with Lockheed chairman Daniel Haughton.

Mr. Haughton paid a quick visit to Britain earlier this month after news of the Rolls-Royce bankruptcy. He said at the time that he hoped to have a solution to the situation to put before Lockheed's Airbus customers by early March.

### 10 Bodies Found As Ship Sinks in English Channel

FOLKESTONE, England, Feb. 28 (AP).—Lifboats landed the bodies of nine men and a woman from a sunken ship today to bring the number of victims claimed by the English Channel's "death lane" to 39 in seven weeks.

British coast guards arranged an urgent meeting to discuss safety measures in the area, although the waters are outside British territorial control.

The ship was tentatively identified from wreckage as the 2,871-ton Greek freighter Niki, of Piraeus. The Niki sailed yesterday from Dunkerque, France, for the Egyptian port of Alexandria.

The vessel apparently crashed into the wreckage of two other ships that sank after collisions near the Mid-Varne life buoy seven weeks ago, with the loss of 29 lives.

The Norwegian ship Hebris reported sighting a sinking ship late yesterday.

"They heard the shouts of men and could see small lights. They are sure the ship is sunk," a Coast Guard spokesman said.

The bodies were recovered in an all-night search—impeded by Channel snowstorms—by lifeboats, planes and helicopters.

### Rome Film Studio Destroyed by Fire

ROME, Feb. 28 (AP).—A workman tripped over a wire yesterday, apparently touching off a million-dollar fire that destroyed a Rome movie studio.

Firemen battled to prevent the blaze from spreading to eight other studios of the De Paolis film organization. Authorities blamed the fire on a short circuit caused by the workman's tripping on the wire.

The fire occurred minutes before filming was to start on a scene of Italian director Luciano Salce's movie, "He, She and Love," starring singer Gianni Morandi and Maria Grazia Buccella. The actors had not yet arrived. None of the technicians in the expensively furnished studio was injured.

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Atypical General Of U.S. Near Laos

By Gloria Emerson

THE SANH, South Vietnam (NYT).—In the one-room trailer near here occupied by Brig. Gen. John G. Hill Jr., the man in charge of "protecting the people providing logistical support" for the South Vietnamese drive into Laos, there is only one small self-indulgence: a coffee pot on a burner. "It gets cold up here," the 44-year-old officer said. "In the mornings, over every little bonfire around here you see a coffee pot."



John Gillespie Hill Jr.

men, he has a narrow, sensitive face with bright, quizzical blue eyes and gray hair cut close to the scalp. He has a dry sense of humor and a sense of irony, two qualities not always associated with prominent American military men.

He looks older than he is—he was born in Plattsburgh, N.Y., on Aug. 9, 1926—possibly because of the strain he has been under in the last fortnight, but nothing in his voice or manner shows it. "The big problem is that everyone has been sitting in one place for many years, in a fixed position," Gen. Hill said. "And then all of a sudden you have to go to a mobile war."

'But Without Me'

When told that Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky had said in Saigon that the South Vietnamese might under certain conditions enter Laos again next year to cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail, Gen. Hill smiled slightly, shook his head and said: "But without me." He said it in German, recalling his two years in the European command, where he served in Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart and Bielefeld. Like many a general, John Gillespie Hill Jr. is a West Pointer (class of 1946) and the son of a general. He and his wife have three young sons. His father, who retired with the rank his son now holds, fought in World Wars I and II and in Korea and has come to Vietnam twice "as a tourist" to visit his son.

"We spent New Year's Eve together at Quang Tri and we were in bed by 9 p.m.," Gen. Hill said, referring to the site of his usual command just below the Demilitarized Zone, where he heads the First Brigade of the Fifth Infantry Division.

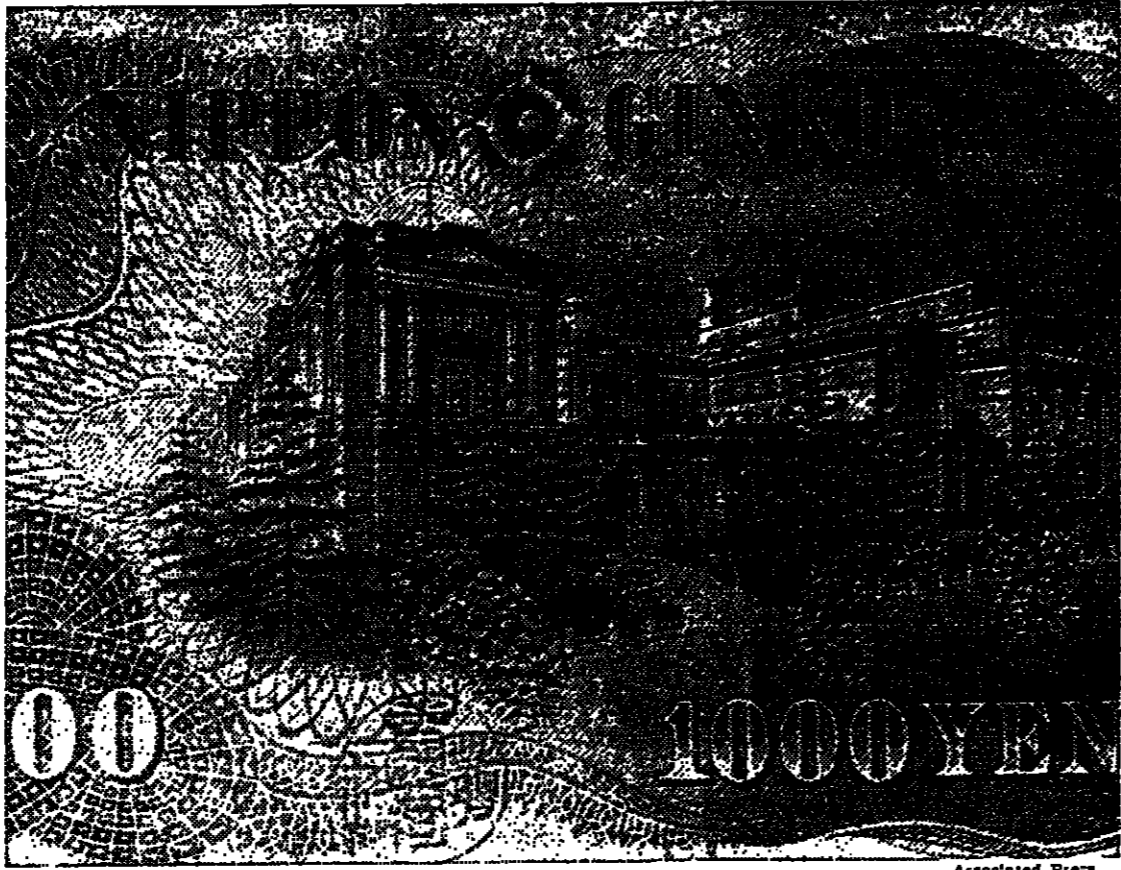
Speaking of his father with affection and esteem, he said, "He was a Kansas plow boy, and some of that is in me."

Others are not so sure, although Gen. Hill considers it a late night if he does not get to bed by 10 p.m. His career has included an assistant professorship of military science and tactics at Boston University in 1954; he also received his master's degree in political science there. He attended the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Va., in 1959, the National War College in Washington in 1963 and in the same year the Harvard Graduate School of Business for a course in advanced management.

Last year Gen. Hill showed his natural tendency toward analysis by having a young lieutenant, a business-school graduate, figure out the reasons for some of the breakdown rates in the repair shops for armored vehicles in the First Brigade. "We more than doubled the interval between breakdowns," the general related.

Gen. Hill, who was a senior adviser in the area around Saigon on his first tour here in 1964, was assigned to his present command last year. He learned to fly helicopters in 1969.

Although he is admired for being a general who is staying in the field, not flying back to more comfortable quarters every night, Gen. Hill thinks his setup at his jump command post is not bad at all. "Why, I have a place to sleep and a cup of coffee!" he said.



Associated Press

Japan Comes of Age—'Some Day' Is Now

Mr. Rosenthal is the managing editor of The New York Times. He was the newspaper's Tokyo correspondent from 1961 to 1963. He resided in Tokyo recently.

By A. M. Rosenthal

TOYO (NYT).—A little reluctantly, but "definitely," the Japanese are conceding that the future has become the present, that their country is a big boy now—with a big boy's achievements and, signing, a big boy's problems.

The Japanese always used to talk of "some day"—some day when we recover completely from the war, some day when we achieve a Western standard of economic progress, some day when we stand equal, some day when we are really confident of our abilities.

That some day, they used to say, we will certainly, yes of course, have to face up to major problems: How much money will we spend at home on social welfare, how much money will we spend abroad on economic aid, how will we conduct ourselves as the partner of the United States rather than the ward. And the big one—what will our international role be.

Some day is today. It is not simply a matter of statistics: Japan stands just behind the United States and the Soviet Union in gross national product. Japan produces more of this and much more of that than anybody. Japan's export contracts in October to December of last year showed a galloping 39 percent increase over the same period in 1969, and so on.

It is a matter of almost tangible feel. Tokyo bounces like a rubber ball. It is one huge construction site, pile drivers pounding in the morning and pounding all night long under the floodlights. From a window of a 35-story skyscraper—the Japanese seem to have buried their buried fear of skyscrapers tumbling down during earthquakes, but they read of the Los Angeles quake on Feb. 9 with a kind of horrified interest—one can see only a temple amid the tall buildings to bespeak the past. And that stands in the shadow of a large building the temple itself put up to bring in lots of revenue.

It is also a matter of availability—one of the differences in the taste of life in a country that is struggling along and in a country that has made it and made it big. Everything is available in Japan, and, if not everything is entirely electronic, almost everything at least runs on batteries.

It is a matter of quality—the celluloid list is gone from the export list and here comes the computer.

It is a matter of respect for the mere existence of labor—carpenters will soon earn \$15 a day. It took a Japanese householder three months to persuade one to come and fix a couple of broken roof tiles.

Big Questions

Mostly, it is a matter of walking a little tall instead of in a carefully humble shuffle. The Japanese feel tall enough now to have decided the other day to send their emperor and empress to Europe in the fall—a sort of national present, nothing of great political moment. They are doing it because they want to do it and

think it would be nice for an elderly couple.

So now they are facing the big questions today instead of some day; they still do not have answers. But, at least, they think that they better hurry up and look for some. Not much planning is being done. But the nagging feeling that the time is here is one of the major Asian stories.

The Japanese have proved that they can compete quite nicely, thank you very much, without coolie wages. But will they do quite as well when they have to put a few trillion yen into rebuilding Tokyo still another time to allow it to become unchoke, a few trillion more into fighting national pollution, more into providing a Western social-welfare and medical system to match economic statistics that are on a Western scale, trillions more into an ancient road system, more and more and more into providing halfway adequate housing so that they can get all those electrical appliances out of one small room?

And they have to face the problem of their own protectionism, under whose hothouse shelter the economic bloom has been nurtured so lovingly. Just a couple of years ago, the Japanese used to talk only of other people's tariffs. Now it is not hard to find Japanese officials who agree that Japan itself must tear down its protectionist wall before anyone outside will feel overwhelmingly sorry for it when it runs up against someone else's wall.

Those big-boy problems are big enough, but there are bigger ones, and they all have to do with where Japan is going internationally.

Deep in Asia

Economically, Japan is everywhere in Asia. There seem to be more Honda motorcycles in the more than in Tokyo. Selko watches fight Omega watches in Hong Kong. Philippine farmers listen to Japanese transistor radios. And in Malaysia a Japanese auto is not a bad status symbol at all.

Close to a million Japanese tourists, pockets well stuffed, went abroad last year. And in the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel instructions are printed in English and Japanese. If the airlines of the world are having trouble, it is difficult to see it on a Japan Air Lines flight as crowded as a hit movie.

The Japanese might like to believe that politics need not follow the yen, but they cannot quite. Between Japanese business and Japanese government there is an intimacy and cooperation that would make a dozen senatorial investigative committees spring into immediate action in the United States. It simply creates astonishment here to suggest that it is improper for a high official of a commercial ministry to step out and at once take an important post in business.

Officials here know quite well then that with the expansion of

financial holdings abroad there will grow increasing Japanese interest in having throughout Asia governments that are stable and not inclined to sudden nationalization.

How to use enough influence to protect Japanese interests without bringing memories of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to the fore? The image of the "silly Japanese" of the period before World War II is already growing up: the Japanese businessman in some Asian capitals who meets with other Japanese in his Japanese club at night, eats Japanese foods and talks in Japanese about the sloppy, inefficient "locals." No answer, but plenty of concern in Tokyo.

Japan's Role

One of those bigger questions is: Exactly what is Japan's role to be? The Japanese know that other Asian countries are not waiting around to be led by Japan politically. That is one parameter of Japan's foreign policy—it depends not just on what Japan wants but on what others will let it do.

Another parameter is the fact that any obvious Japanese move to plant the diplomatic flag too deep would bring shudders at home. The Japanese simply do not want to send observers on United Nations missions to Laos or have just a few peacekeeping soldiers stationed in the Gaza Strip or anything like that.

Foreign Ministry types say that the answer is to expand Japan's economic grants abroad—relatively selfless cooperation. The types at the commercial ministries are willing to talk about it but do not seem to want to do very much about it.

Unanswered questions, perhaps, but to one of the biggest there is an answer given by history, an answer inconceivable before the war. Where do Japan's national interests and security lie? As far as the people who govern the country are concerned, and most of the governed as well, the answer is: With the West in general and the United States in particular.

The Japanese still have guilt feelings about China. And, guilt aside, they relish the idea that there is so much trade lying around to be picked up. But they see no long-range intimacy, only a long-range picture of some quarreling and some cooperation. And they quietly acknowledge that the Chinese-Soviet split has taken them out of the nuclear racket of too much pressure from giant neighbors and consequent total dependence on the United States.

Closer to U.S.

Emotionally, there is some wear-all-Asians-together feeling—some, not an enormous amount. Just as the United States thought more about Europe than

about neighboring Latin America because of common economic and political interests, so Japan thinks more about Western Europe and the United States than about the Philippines or India.

For several reasons, the Japanese are quite comfortable about the realization that their military security depends on the U.S. commitment. For one thing, they have a sense of confidence because they think it is in the United States' own interest. As they see it, the withdrawal of the Americans would lead to one of two things, both abhorrent to them: unprotected Japan open to Chinese invasion or a Japan militarily strong enough to protect itself.

The United States has given up some of its military real estate in Japan and is going to give up more, if the Japanese can decide what to do with it. The giant naval repair facilities at Yokosuka, for instance, will revert to Japan before the end of June. And the Japanese are tearing their hair trying to find the money to run it. (There will be a little edginess about one piece of property or another, and the issue is local a good deal of the time, but no great quarrel is involved.)

Fleet Is Key

The key to the military situation remains the U.S. Seventh Fleet, based in Japan. It patrols Japanese waters, carries the nuclear commitment, keeps Japan as safe as it can expect to be. If that were to be withdrawn, Japanese say, it would be a new sumo match all around.

Japanese officials and Japanese journalists are in a relatively rare consensus: There is no danger of a revival of ideological Japanese militarism—the Samurai sword, banai, emperor worship and massed rising-sun flags in threatening formation around parliament. They believe it will not happen because the people will not have it.

But a Japanese official put it this way: "Ideological militarism is not the only kind. The United States is not ideologically militaristic but it has the strongest military establishment in the world and is involved all over the world. Without the Seventh Fleet, these would be an irresistible demand for a Japanese Navy strong enough to protect the country. And that means planes and carriers for the Japanese Navy and maybe Polaris submarines and the need to protect the water routes a long way from home, and there you are."

Ten years ago this writer tried to sum up Japanese national policy for a visitor: "They want to make money and be left alone." They still want to make money, and they are doing so. But they are in a big boy's world and they know that big boys have to answer the big questions.

India to Choose 518 From List of 2,700 Candidates in National Elections

By Dilip Mukerjee

NEW DELHI (WP).—India's electorate of 275 million persons will have a hard time choosing among a bewildering number and variety of candidates seeking its votes in a national election to be held during the first ten days of March.

There are more than 2,700 of them running for 518 seats in the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament).

This surfeit of candidates—an average of 5.3 for each seat—highlights growing fragmentation in India's political life. Following a split in mid-1969, there are now two Congress parties. The larger one is headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Also in the field are seven other national parties, including two Communist, two Socialist and two rightist groups. There is also a

host of regional parties and hundreds of unattached independents in the fray.

Candidates Flourish

As parties split and new ones come up, the number of candidates grows from election to election. In 1957, they averaged only three for each seat, going up to four in 1962 and 4.3 in 1967. But this is part of the price India must pay for the growing involvement of its millions in the democratic process. They tend to cluster together in this initial stage in small segments held together by ties of caste, language or religion, while the few modern nationwide parties try to cut through these narrow divisions to articulate broad economic and political aims.

There are two special reasons this time for the big surge in the number of candidates. In the pre-

vious four elections since independence, the victory of the undivided Congress party was never in doubt, but the outcome is now uncertain following its split. This has tempted parties as well as individuals to try their luck in this situation of flux.

Secondly, India had always held elections for federal parliament and state assemblies at the same time. But Mrs. Gandhi has opted deliberately for an early national election. She had obviously hoped that this would help to separate local from national issues, to her advantage.

But this has not happened, largely because some regional parties are treating the national poll as a trial run for local ones to be held in many states early in 1972. Some others are hoping to gain added leverage to advance causes they represent, for instance, a group in Telengana in Andhra Pradesh is demanding a separate state.



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

Inevitably, national issues are getting somewhat blurred in some parts of the country as a result of this infighting at the local level. But Mrs. Gandhi is doing everything she can to turn the exercise into a straight choice between herself and a four-party combine organized by the other Congress faction in a bid to block her return to power. It does seem that many voters have been persuaded by the rhetoric of these two principal contenders to see the coming election in this light.

In her campaigning, Mrs. Gandhi is cautiously musing her radicalism because the four-party combine is trying to portray her as a friend of the Communists and unduly subservient to the Soviet Union. This charge derives from the fact that the pro-Moscow Communist party of India gave her government virtually unqualified support in parliament after

the Congress split reduced it to a minority. In state elections in Kerala last September, Mrs. Gandhi cooperated with them to thwart the militant and powerful pro-Chinese Marxist Communists. This cooperation has carried over into a limited adjustment of seats between her party and the Communist in four of India's 18 states.

In a bid to buttress its appeal to conservative elements in rural India, the four-party combine charges that Mrs. Gandhi will abridge the right to property guaranteed by the constitution. This particular argument stems from a controversial Supreme Court judgment holding that fundamental rights, including the right to property, cannot be amended by parliament.

Almost all the princes have thrown their full weight behind the combine, to the grave disadvantage of Mrs. Gandhi's party in states

like Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in the north and Gujarat in the west.

The combine is also fielding or supporting some industrial tycoons, including two from the large business houses of Tata and Birla.

Combine Can't Win

The pooling of votes by the four parties could be very uncomfortable for Mrs. Gandhi in the 49 constituencies for which they have picked unity candidates. Many pollsters credit Mrs. Gandhi's party with 270 or more seats, or a clear majority. There is an element of wishful thinking in these calculations, but there is no doubt that the four-party combine cannot win a majority. If neither side does, Mrs. Gandhi is far more likely to be able to form a government with the support of her regional allies. In sum, she will most probably remain India's prime minister.

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# Portuguese Guinea: A Report on a Ghostly Hit-and-Run War

By Jim Hoagland

**BISSAU, Portuguese Guinea** (UPI)—A few weeks ago, 60 African guerrillas ambushed a patrol of 40 Portuguese soldiers only five miles from a fortified enclave. Bazooka and grenade shrapnel wounded ten of the Portuguese, who killed four guerrillas before the attackers faded into the surrounding forests.

Since then, the 145 white soldiers garrisoned in that lonely post have not located a trace of the guerrillas. They may have slipped to sanctuary across the Senegal border. Or they may still be in the forest, watching the Portuguese hunt them. In the ghostly, hit-and-run war being waged for Portuguese Guinea, it is hard to be sure of anything.

"I don't mind fighting them," said one soldier. "What gets on my nerves is the waiting and uncertainty."

Further north, bearded young marines cruise inflated rubber rafts along the Cacheu River in monotonous six-hour shifts. They point their machine guns down the twisting, muddy creeks that flow into the river, veiled by thick swamp vegetation. Occasionally, they fire a burst as a bird wings by.

## Action at Night

"We don't see guerrillas in the day," says a Portuguese officer on one runabout. "But at night we know they slip canoes through, loaded with men and weapons."

The air war also strikes an inconclusive and perhaps familiar note as white men in helicopters circle forests and plains hunting black or brown men carrying rifles. In African trouble spots like Portuguese Guinea or Chad, however, counter-insurgency is only a faint echo of what it is in Vietnam.

Here, a helicopter pilot glimpses a fisherman's boat moving upriver toward the capital of Bissau and swings down toward it. The lone African fisherman stands, waving frantically, betting his life that the signal will be taken as one of loyalty. It is, and the helicopter churns away.

In mid-morning, an aging C-47 airplane lumbers off the runway of Bissau's airport and wheels southeast toward a sparsely populated stretch of scrubland and jungle the Portuguese evacuated last year.

That flight and another aerial mission—along the Senegalese border to the north—take photos that guide artillery commanders and fighter pilots in selecting the clumps of thick woods and brush they bombard daily in a long-distance search for the elusive enemy.

## Rebels Reply

At night, the guerrillas reply. They dart into Portuguese Guinea from Senegal or Guinea (Congo), carrying heavy Soviet-made 122-mm artillery. They hurl three-foot-long shells at Portuguese camps and then hurry back. Often, Portuguese artillery shells follow the guerrillas across the borders, although Portugal officially denies this.

This, for the moment, is the nature of Africa's hottest guerrilla war, with 7,000 tough nationalists trying to drive 30,000 Portuguese soldiers out of this tiny territory that thrusts thornlike into the side of Africa's western bulge. The guerrillas, led by a brilliant Portuguese-educated and economist named Amilcar Cabral and generously supplied by the Soviet bloc, have made some spectacular advances, but the Portuguese have dug in with a grim determination out of proportion to Guinea's economic and strategic value.

Last year, the Portuguese decided to pave a dirt road leading into the important town of Teixeira Pinto, where guerrillas had planted mines with ease and effectiveness.

Four months after they began, the Portuguese had paved the 25 miles. Ambushes and mines killed ten Portuguese soldiers and 70 civilian workers, according to Portuguese figures, but they were willing to pay the cost for the 25 miles.

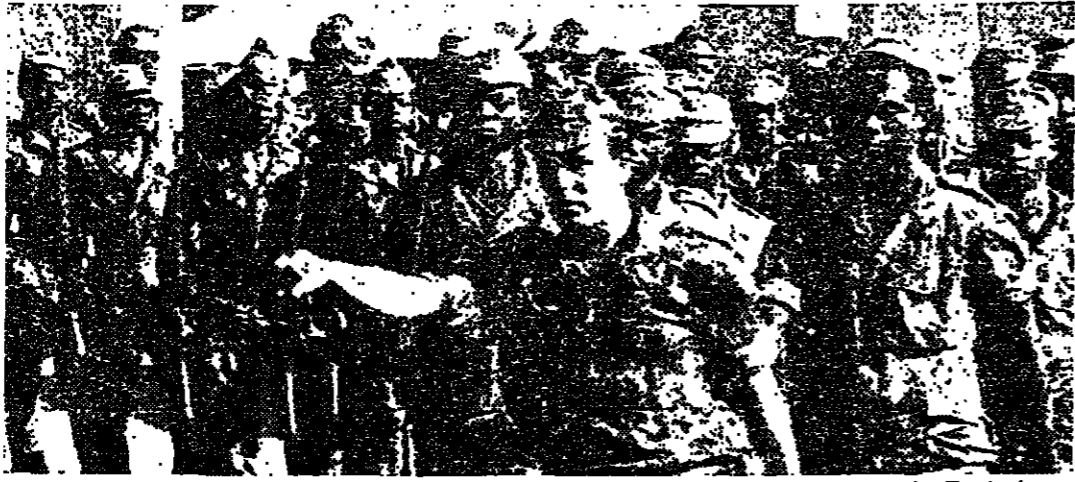
The government is slowly inching an asphalt road along the strategic east-west "spine" of the country in an effort to connect the peanut- and rice-growing areas with the ports of the west, and to restore commercial activity disrupted by the war. But even now, the 25-mile paved road into Teixeira Pinto, which is located in a northwest corridor of villages where pacification has been most successful, does not seem secure. The Portuguese travel much of the road only in armed convoys.

## Control Shifts

The road reflects the character of the war for Guinea perhaps more accurately than the maps each side devises showing the territory and population it allegedly controls. Control is a shifting, deceptive quest here.

"The guerrillas are every place we aren't," says a former Portuguese officer who recently finished a stint in Guinea. "We can go anywhere in the country we want to, almost, if we use enough force. When we leave, the guerrillas come back."

An aide to Gen. Antonio de Spínola, the Portuguese commander, estimates that less than 10 percent of the country's 600,000 to 700,000 population lives under this kind of double control, while 25 percent live on Portuguese-controlled territory. But these assertions are considered optimistic by outside analysts, and strongly denied by the national-



A unit of the 30,000 troops—mostly Africans—that Portugal keeps in Guinea.

ists, who claim to hold two-thirds of the country and its people.

To an outsider viewing it from the Portuguese side, the war seems much more of a tortured military stalemate than either side will admit while they continue to struggle for international sympathy and help.

If guerrilla claims that the Portuguese do little more than cover inside the capital city of Bissau and a few besieged enclaves in the countryside seem exaggerated, so do Lisbon's contentions that the Guinea uprising is a small, fading terrorist campaign with no popular support.

## Stronger in North

In a week of traveling with the Portuguese Army, I visited six Portuguese military camps and five loyalist African villages where small numbers of Portuguese troops and African units are stationed.

The visits were concentrated in the north and northwest, where the Portuguese hold is thought to be strongest. But there were trips to Sumbundo, a small village only two miles from the Senegalese border; to Bafata, Guinea's second largest town and located in the middle of the territory; and to Tite, a village south of Bissau across the Geba River.

The Portuguese appeared to be strongly implanted in most places visited. They send out daily patrols on small-scale search and destroy missions. Base commanders, who seemed to speak frankly, said the ambushing of patrols, the frequent but ineffective mortaring of the bases and planting of mines provided virtually their only contact with the enemy, who rarely makes direct attacks on the camps.

In arranging these trips, the Portuguese tacitly paid tribute to the guerrillas' ability to strike virtually any place in Guinea. Light aircraft or helicopters were dispatched from Bissau to carry me and an escorting Portuguese officer distances of ten miles or less, apparently to avoid risking movement along usable dirt roads linking Portuguese positions. Asked about this, the escort smiled politely and changed the subject.

No trips were permitted to the far south and east, in areas along the border with Guinea (Congo) where guerrilla activity is reported to be heaviest. The Portuguese do have strong defensive positions in towns like Cacine and Gullege in those areas. How strong these positions are is in dispute.

Helping the Portuguese at the moment is the Harmattan, the warm, sand-laden wind that begins blowing with force from the Sahara in late December.

The fringe of the Harmattan passes across and desiccates Guinea's grass plains in the east, and pushes away the thick, humid clouds that blanket the country for much of the year. It becomes easier for the Portuguese to move supplies and men between their posts in the interior. Traditionally, they regain territory during this period.

## A Poor Nation

Portuguese Guinea is one of the poorest in the world. The Atlantic Ocean shores, its coastline, and deep rivers and large tracts of swamp break up much of the interior.

Portugal began occupying its 14,000 square miles in the 17th century, and developed Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, 250 miles west across the Atlantic, into important slave trading points. When that trade finally died down, so did interest in Guinea.

Most Guineans live from rice and other crops they grow on small farms, and rarely see any cash. Before the war, there were only a handful of primary schools here, one regular high school, and perhaps 5,000 Guineans who could read and write.

One of these was Amilcar Cabral, trained in Lisbon as an agricultural engineer. His work took him to every part of the tiny country. Recognizing in 1959 that Portugal, unlike Britain and France, would not withdraw from its African territories, Mr. Cabral went underground and formed the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde), headquartered in Conakry.

Four years later, PAIGC launched its war against the Portuguese, who had only 400 white troops in the country plus 400 African soldiers, according to Portuguese officers.

These officers now admit that their position by 1968 had become shaky. Their small outposts were vulnerable to guerrilla attack, and local populations were reluctant to help them.

"Our military effort was as good as the intelligence we could

buy from the people, and that wasn't so good," recalls an officer who served in Guinea then.

The course of the war since the 1968 arrival of Gen. Spínola, an energetic commander with influence in Lisbon, is hotly disputed, with each side claiming to have the other on its knees.

Lisbon poured more men (now 30,000) and money in, and Gen. Spínola switched tactics. He pulled troops out of the small scattered camps and concentrated them in larger units, around which African populations were encouraged, or forced, to resettle. Search and destroy missions were stepped up to keep the settlement areas clear of guerrillas.

The abandoned areas, which

the Portuguese assert are almost entirely unpopulated, are declared "intervention zones" and subject to frequent bombardments. If reconnaissance indicates guerrillas massing in these areas, paratroop drops are made.

The Portuguese assert that 44 percent of the country's territory is now "uninhabited."

This could represent a euphemistic concession that PAIGC operates fairly freely in about half of Portuguese Guinea. But the Portuguese argue that their air strikes and the lack of population make the territory worthless.

PAIGC claims that their military pressure has made the

Portuguese close down such camps as Bell and Ganture in the south. These claims infuriate the Portuguese.

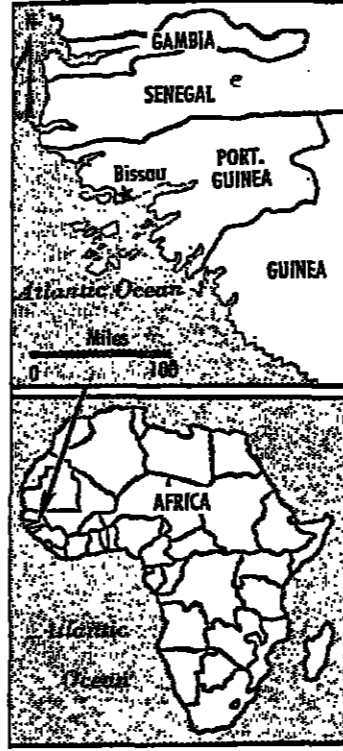
"We close them because it cost too much to get a bottle of beer down there from Bissau," said a major on Gen. Spínola's staff. "There are other bases we would have closed because there was no population, but we won't close any more now because of the propaganda PAIGC makes about them."

This strangely petulant attitude offers some insight into the Portuguese refusal to yield a territory that seems so valueless.

"It is a matter of principle," say several career officers, who make it clear that they do not want to appear to have lost militarily in Guinea. The professional soldiers also have their own African domino theory, which says that giving up here will eventually cost Portugal the more lucrative territories of Angola and Mozambique, also plagued by guerrillas.

Officially, however, the reason for staying is much more altruistic. Portugal, the visitor is told at briefings, is fighting here to protect the African population from "terrorists." To fulfill its "civilizing" mission in that part of its territory which happens to lie in Africa. And to protect the West from an obvious Communist plot to take over the "strategic" Cape Verde Islands, out in the South Atlantic, by taking Guinea first.

Mr. Cabral says PAIGC is prepared for a long struggle of attrition that will eventually



force the Portuguese out. According to Portuguese military communiqués, about 100 white soldiers were killed last year, mostly by mines, and nearly 900 guerrillas died. PAIGC claims it is killing nearly 1,000 Portuguese Army soldiers each year.

Despite the struggle's intense ideological overtones, the key to

the war may lie in the deep local tribal loyalties and antagonisms, which the Portuguese hope will run in their favor. Their basic strategy is to hold the loyalty of the Fula tribe, a Moslem group that has developed a symbiotic relationship with the Portuguese, and to try to persuade or intimidate the country's largest tribe, the Balantes, not to back PAIGC.

Some Portuguese soldiers refer to the Fulas as "our right arm" in the war. Along with other Moslem ethnic groups, they total 35 to 40 percent of the population. The Moslems have strong social structures that center around autocratic chiefs and priests, whom the Portuguese have cultivated. Fulas also form the most important segment of the country's African traders and small merchants.

Mr. Cabral admits that it has been almost impossible for PAIGC to make headway in what he calls the "semi-feudal" Fula society. The Portuguese tell the Fulas that PAIGC is a Marxist group that wants to take away their land. For other non-Moslem tribes, the Portuguese stress the Cape Verde origins of many PAIGC leaders, in an apparent effort to rally support against "foreign" African domination. Many Cape Verdeans are of mixed white and black ancestry.

The society of the country's 250,000 Balantes is less structured, and the Balantes have long-standing grievances against the Portuguese-favored Fulas. The Balantes have provided PAIGC

with most of its guerrilla fighters, and much of the logistical support the insurgency needs.

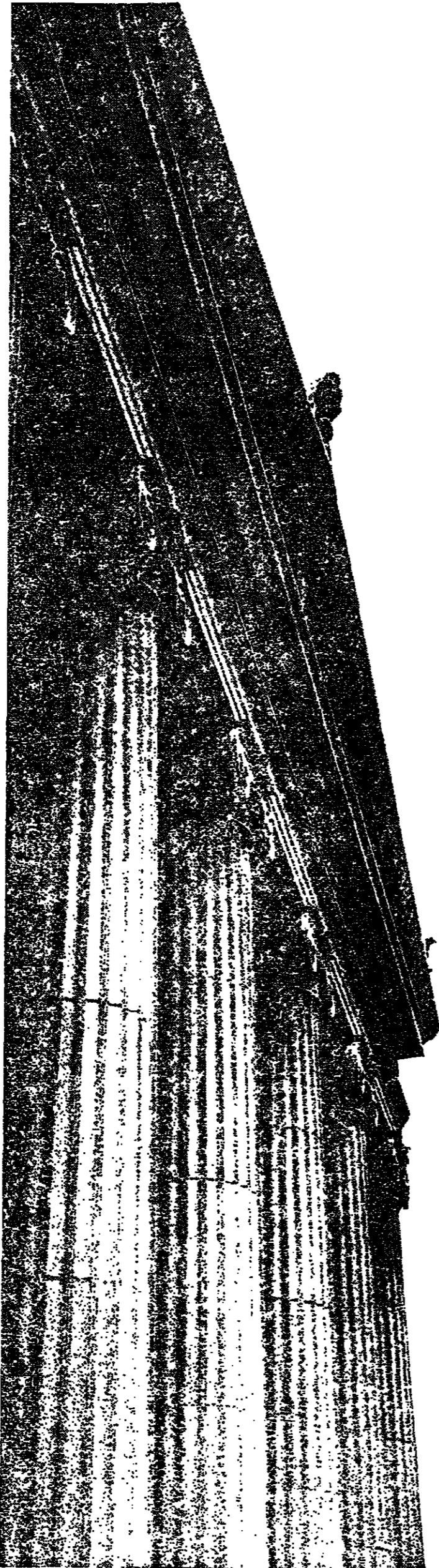
Now the Portuguese are concentrating their carrot-and-stick resettlement efforts on the Balantes. Those who resettle around Portuguese bases get new houses, schools and health clinics. Those who prefer to take their chances outside Portuguese control become part of the "intervention zones" and targets for bombs and artillery shells. These tactics appear to be working much better than anything else the Portuguese have tried, at least at the moment.

The most daring gamble of the Portuguese is the extensive arming of Balante villages and other African settlements. Gen. Spínola claims to have armed about 15,000 Africans, a number that his aides say is nearly equal to the number of white combat troops in Guinea.

Nearly 5,000 serve with Portuguese units, 5,000 are in African militia units commanded by white officers, and 5,000 rifles are said to have been distributed to village "self-defense" units.

The nationalists call Africans who fight for the Portuguese "mercenaries" and accused Gen. Spínola of trying to stir up tribal warfare to retard the guerrilla effort. Whatever the reasons, there seems to be a new sense of optimism about Guinea on the Portuguese side.

"We may not be winning what is essentially an unwinnable war," said an ex-officer in Guinea who follows the events closely. "But we have stopped losing it."



## CONILL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES INCLUDING CONTINENTAL BANK

### Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

	DEC. 31, 1970	DEC. 31, 1969 <small>(Without Independent Audit)</small>
<b>BOARD OF DIRECTORS</b>		
ROGER E. ANDERSON <i>Executive Vice President</i>		
JAMES F. BERÉ <i>President, Borg-Warner Corporation</i>		
PHILIP D. BLOCK, JR. <i>Chairman, Inland Steel Company</i>		
GEORGE R. CAIN <i>Chairman of the Board, Abbott Laboratories</i>		
JAMES W. COOK <i>Formerly Chairman of the Board, Illinois Bell Telephone Company</i>		
GORDON R. COREY <i>Chairman of the Finance Committee, Commonwealth Edison Company</i>		
STEWART S. CORT <i>Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Bethlehem Steel Corporation</i>		
LESTER CROWN <i>President and Chief Executive Officer, Material Service Corporation</i>		
TILDEN CUMMINGS <i>President</i>		
DONALD M. GRAHAM <i>Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>		
WILLIAM A. HEWITT <i>Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Deere &amp; Company</i>		
WILLIAM B. JOHNSON <i>Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, Illinois Central Industries, Inc.</i>		
GEORGE E. KECK <i>Director, UAL, Inc.</i>		
ROBERT L. MILLIGAN <i>Chairman, Union 76 Division, Union Oil Company of California</i>		
GRAHAM J. MORGAN <i>President and Chief Executive Officer, United States Gypsum Company</i>		
JOHN H. PERKINS <i>Executive Vice President</i>		
KEITH R. POTTER <i>Vice President, Finance, International Harvester Company</i>		
WILLIAM J. QUINN <i>Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul &amp; Pacific Railroad Company</i>		
ROBERT W. RENEKER <i>President and Chief Executive Officer, Swift &amp; Company</i>		
ARTHUR M. WOOD <i>President, Sears, Roebuck and Co.</i>		
JOSEPH S. WRIGHT <i>Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer, Zenith Radio Corporation</i>		
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICERS</b>		
DONALD M. GRAHAM <i>Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>		
TILDEN CUMMINGS <i>President</i>		
ROGER E. ANDERSON <i>Executive Vice President</i>		
JOHN H. PERKINS <i>Executive Vice President</i>		
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and Due From Banks	\$1,804,859,000	\$1,294,647,000
<b>Securities:</b>		
United States Treasury Securities	\$ 572,945,000	\$ 423,376,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	765,664,000	763,528,000
Other Securities	182,063,000	60,431,000
Trading Account Securities	413,528,000	125,318,000
Total Securities	\$1,934,200,000	\$1,372,653,000
<b>Federal Funds Sold and Securities</b>		
Purchased under Agreements to Resell	\$ 8,800,000	\$ 10,751,000
Loans and Discounts	4,433,724,000	4,492,478,000
Premises and Equipment	32,772,000	25,907,000
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	202,746,000	128,095,000
Other Assets	446,449,000	469,040,000
Total Assets	\$8,863,550,000	\$7,793,571,000
<b>LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>Deposits:</b>		
Head Office—Demand	\$2,986,626,000	\$2,883,029,000
Savings	847,601,000	763,943,000
Other Time	1,135,948,000	533,539,000
Overseas Branches & Subsidiaries	2,173,969,000	2,123,747,000
Total Deposits	\$7,154,144,000	\$6,304,258,000
<b>Federal Funds Purchased and Securities</b>		
Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	\$ 484,807,000	\$ 152,594,000
<b>Other Liabilities For</b>		
Borrowed Money	216,382,000	459,292,000
Acceptances Outstanding	204,159,000	128,156,000
Other Liabilities	139,138,000	113,082,000
Total Liabilities	\$8,198,630,000	\$7,157,382,000
Reserves on Loans	\$ 123,782,000	\$ 123,788,000
<b>Shareholders' Equity:</b>		
Preferred Stock—Without Par Value: 1,000,000 Shares Authorized but Unissued Both Years	\$ —	\$ —
Common Stock—\$10 Par Value: Authorized: 20,000,000 Shares Issued and Outstanding:		
1970—17,009,390 shares		
1969—16,988,795 shares	170,094,000	169,888,000
Capital Surplus	315,445,000	276,484,000
Retained Earnings	55,599,000	66,029,000
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 541,138,000	\$ 512,401,000
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Shareholders' Equity	\$8,863,550,000	\$7,793,571,000

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690. Continental Bank International, 71 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006. Member F.D.I.C. Continental Bank has offices in: Argentina • Bahamas • Belgium • Brazil • Colombia • France • Great Britain • Indonesia • Italy • Japan • Lebanon • Mexico • Morocco • Netherlands • Republic of the Philippines • Spain • Switzerland • Venezuela • West Germany

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## Japanese Textile Offer

Japanese textile producers have agreed to limit their export sales to the United States voluntarily in an effort to head off far more restrictive compulsory quotas. The Japanese firms have apparently decided to hold the growth of their sales in the United States to 5 percent per year for the next two years, with no restrictions placed on particular groups of products or specific items.

In itself, there is nothing new in the Japanese proposal: it is actually less restrictive than proposals that Japanese government negotiators have made in their recent discussions with American officials, but what is important—important enough to break the logjam in the long Japanese-American dispute and possibly to clear the way for more liberal American trade legislation—is that the Japanese industrialists have made their unilateral offer in response to a suggestion of chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee, who indicated that such a move by the Japanese could solve the issue. It is also significant that Japanese producers—who had angrily threatened to fight any deal negotiated by their own government—have now agreed to impose voluntary restraints upon themselves.

The Japanese offer is not likely to satisfy the American textile industry, which will continue to press President Nixon to exact more favorable terms. However, the President can now properly say that chairman

Mills has taken the initiative, and it is Congress that has the constitutional authority for writing new trade legislation. Mr. Nixon can also say that he has lived up to his commitment to induce the Japanese to limit their textile shipments to this country.

The protectionists of the American textile industry have created the illusion that the United States is being inundated by shipments from abroad. In point of fact, the value of textile imports constitutes only about 8 percent of United States consumption, and Japanese textiles make up only about one-quarter of the textile import total. Japan itself is likely to be a diminishing force—even in its home market—as lower-cost producers in other, undeveloped Asian nations expand textile output.

The Japanese proposal to restrict textile exports presents an opportunity for both Congress and the administration to resume the movement toward liberal trade policies, which have served this country and others so well during recent decades. President Nixon has already made clear in last week's State of the World address that this is the direction in which he wants to go. A determined effort by the Japanese and by European nations to move with the United States can reverse the ominous world trend toward protectionism, and clear the way for a renewed drive to expand world trade.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Eastern Thaw on Berlin

Is East Germany ready at last to grant the concessions that could bring a Berlin settlement within reach? It is too early for this conclusion, but Premier Willi Stoph's letter to Mayor Klaus Schuetz of West Berlin does represent a positive advance—the first in many years—by the East German Communist regime.

Mr. Stoph's proposal to negotiate with Mr. Schuetz over long-dented visits to East Germany by West Berliners and his corollary offer of an interim arrangement for such visits during the Easter period have both political and humanitarian importance. Of greater significance for an overall Berlin solution is his implied but unmistakable acknowledgement of the priority of the Big Four negotiations concerning the divided city.

The East German premier now concedes in effect that implementation of any permanent agreement with West Berlin on visits would have to await the settlement of

other West Berlin issues by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

It may also be significant that the Stoph letter made no mention of East Germany's perennial demand: that West Berlin sever all political links with West Germany. An additional favorable sign on this crucially important matter is the reopening of trade talks between the Soviet Union and West Germany in which Moscow has agreed at least tacitly to Bonn's inclusion of West Berlin's trade in the projected new agreement.

None of this means that an agreement to insure West Berlin's future in freedom and its vital links with West Germany is around the corner; but the indications from both Russia and East Germany are the most favorable for more than a decade. Mayor Schuetz has made exactly the right response to Mr. Stoph, offering immediate talks on interim arrangements for visits while awaiting Big Four sanction for wider negotiations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Nixon's Foreign Policy

Those who feared or hoped that America was going "isolationist" will find much in President Nixon's State of the World message which will make them think again. The hopes will be shattered and the fears disarmed.

A year ago, there was much talk of a new Nixon low-profile foreign policy. The language still sticks to this line, making it clear that America will avoid any over-enthusiastic tendency toward crusading interventionism. But this emphatically does not mean that America intends to disengage. The intention is to emulate the precept of Teddy Roosevelt: Speak softly and carry a big stick. The policy could well turn out to be as hard as that of Dulles. Only the language will be softer.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

The (Nixon) speech contained many unequivocal warnings and gestures toward the opposite side with an additional portion of peaceful declarations.

—From Zycie Warszawy (Warsaw).

### Arms Sales to South Africa

It is not too late, even now, for Mr. Heath to avoid a confrontation with the Commonwealth over arms sales to South Africa: All he has to do is to go no further than to fulfill the so-called "legal obligations" under the Simonstown agreement. This would satisfy South Africa's minimal requirements as well as fulfill the spirit of the Conservatives' election pledges on this issue. If he limited the government to this undertaking it is possible that the independent African states may be persuaded not to take drastic reprisals, because they genuinely value their Commonwealth links.

From their initial reactions, it is clear that, although very angry, they are not rushing to take up immoderate positions. Their caution ought now to be matched by

the prime minister's. And if he will not listen to the Africans, he may show more willingness to listen to his own backbenchers, at least 50 of whom have urged him to go no further.

Mr. Heath might also consider using the good will he has already earned in Pretoria to ask Mr. Vorster to withdraw the South African security forces at present operating in Rhodesia. They are openly helping an illegal regime and making it harder for the British government to reach a Rhodesian settlement in consonance with the five principles originally formulated by Sir Alec Douglas-Home himself.

—From the Observer (London).

### Pakistan's Troubles

Pakistan is pitching toward political chaos at a truly frightening speed; and bad luck compounds bad judgment. On one hand there is renewed confrontation with India over the Kashmiri hijacking which provokes war nerves, bellicose rhetoric, and crippled air communications between the two wings of the nation.

On the other hand there are bubbles of residue of flood and election, a feud between East and West, and another between Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Mr. Bhutto. It is a mixture of all these elements which threatens disaster.

—From the Guardian (London).

### India's Troubles

Democracy in India struggles manfully—perhaps one should say womanfully—through a welter of pre-electoral racketeering and violence. Across the sour frontier in Pakistan, hopes for a return to democracy after 12 years of military rule fade before fears of a breakup of the country into two or more unstable pieces.

The surprising thing, by normal standards, is that India, despite everything, may still be able to avoid treading the same road.

—From the Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 1, 1896

PARIS—The jingo Senators who failed in an attempt to involve the United States in war with Britain now seem determined to get up a war with Spain, for that is what the resolution adopted yesterday would inevitably lead to if carried out by the President. It is understood that the resolutions were greeted with "thunders of applause" from the galleries. If Spain refuses to accept Cuban independence, then the United States will have to back down, or aid the rebels, which will mean war.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 1, 1921

HELSINGFORS—Confirmation of reports of serious insurrections of Russian workmen in Petrograd and Cronstadt, growing out of discontent with the Bolshevik regime and especially present conditions of unemployment and food scarcity, has been definitely established here, from various sources. Some reports here state that the troops are strongly in sympathy with the workers and that the government regards the situation as extremely grave.



## The Enduring Illusions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Deep down underneath all the surface arguments about what we are doing in Indochina, something in the American spirit keeps the nation from facing the facts in that tragic peninsula.

The truth is too unsettling to our romantic view of ourselves and our history. To set a date certain for withdrawing all the way would not, in my view, threaten our honor, or our security, or the strategic balance in the world—though this is clearly in dispute—but it would threaten our illusions, our slogans and our myths.

We are still clinging to the dreams of our youth. Everything must have a happy ending. We are bigger and better. Money talks. The machine is power and magic—an irresistible god, partner to the "Bitch Goddess Success." All this is in our fables and every minute in our advertising, and all this has been challenged in Vietnam.

Anybody who ever raised a child or planted a garden knows that life does not support these assumptions, but they are dying hard. Woodrow Wilson said it took only half as long to train an American army, because you only had to teach it to go one way. G. K. Chesterton rejected Stephen Decatur's slogan "My country, right or wrong" because he thought it was like saying "My mother, drunk or sober," but Decatur's dogma still has a large following.

President Nixon is counting on it. He is not facing the facts of opportunity. He is not dispelling but perpetuating the nation's illusions, and he can undoubtedly do so for a while. But China will never be satisfied until it gets rid of a non-Communist military base close to its borders any more than the United States will ever be satisfied until it gets rid of a

potential Communist base in Cuba.

In many ways, "the administration is now following in Indochina the techniques of American commerce. It has mounted a vast advertising campaign to persuade the American people that what it is doing is right, moderate, and effective, and in fairness, the men at the top do not believe that they are right, and that advertising pays, particularly if you limit objective reporting of the results.

Also, as in commerce, the administration is now fighting a "discount" war, minimizing the price and passing on part of the cost to the South Vietnamese and the mountain mercenaries. But in some ways, it is going beyond these commercial techniques.

Even Henry Kissinger, who has kept out of the public propaganda campaign in the past, went on CBS the other day and argued that even if the administration was wrong in Indochina, it had to stick with its decision.

### Commitment

"All the tough decisions, the sort of decisions that come to the President," he said, "are very close and you make your decision on the basis of maybe a 55-45 balance... Once you've made the decision, you are committed to it or you are stuck with it 100 percent."

But why? If the Soviet Union has stuck with its decision to put nuclear missiles in Cuba we could easily have had a nuclear war between the giants. And even Henry Ford, who is supposed to have "better ideas" scrapped the Edsel when he discovered it was a "lemon."

Still, even this attitude of Kissinger's is part of the American mythology. "Don't give up the ship... Damn the torpedoes; full

speed ahead... We're No. 1... We try harder."

Who wants to be a "helpless, pitiful giant?" Well, advertising does pay. It has confused a large part of the electorate over Indochina for a very long time and in the short run and in political terms it may very well serve the President's interests, if not the nation's. No doubt he can hold the line through 1972 in Indochina and even keep a reasonably secure base in South Vietnam with American air power after that if he sticks. But that, he says, is not his policy. His policy is to get out and bet on the South Vietnamese to hold the fort against Hanoi and Peking.

And if he is wrong in this bet, who will explain the sacrifices of the men who died between now and then?

Still, the point of all this is not that he is perpetuating American illusions to serve his personal political interests—though it could have that result—but that he actually believes in the happy ending, that we are bigger and better, that money talks, that machines are irresistible even in the jungle, that China will tolerate on its border what he would not tolerate himself on ours, and that his purpose is virtuous, and that his ends justify his means.

Well, illusions have their purposes. Eugene O'Neill wrote a whole cycle of plays to prove that they were indispensable and that life was intolerable without them. But in Indochina after ten years? After the heaviest bombing in the history of human conflict? After Lieutenant Calley?

Mr. Lincoln had a better idea: His clear and simple goal was to preserve the Union. "Military glory," he said, "is the attractive rainbow that rises in showers of blood."

## Dreaming for Tomorrow

By C. L. Sulzberger

ALGIERS.—It is obvious from conversing with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne that his long-range foreign policy dream is creation of a North African state, the Maghreb, including Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco, which would be linked to a federated Europe by a neutralized Mediterranean Sea.

This distant vision foresees maximal vigor in northwest Africa by eliminating local frictions and developing huge mineral resources like petroleum and natural gas. In Europe it would hope for reduced national traditions which helped produce colonialism (in this quarter expressed by France and Spain) and also would allow a stronger counterbalance to the superpower rivalries of America and Russia.

And, by extending the U.S. and Soviet fleets, it would remove the Mediterranean from the danger of being unwillingly involved in any superpower quarrel.

Boumedienne doesn't in any way deceive himself that this is for tomorrow or even the day after. It is simply a set of goals toward which to work and, en route, he wants to move slowly and realistically without dogmatic blinkers and without depending over-heavily on any foreign power.

The Maghreb is an old Arab word for the West and by no means a new political conception, sometimes being extended to include even Libya and Mauritania. Boumedienne is carefully vague about his own geographical delimitations or even its administrative form. He says: "It is a fundamental objective of our policy but requires time, patience and clairvoyance to achieve. Sooner or later it will be realized but first many problems must be resolved. The major aspect left whether it should be a federation or confederation. What is needed is veritable entity based upon popular desire."

He indicates a belief that, as the Common Market grows, the national thrust of each member will tend to disappear as it is merged within the larger community. He prefers developing connections with a "Europe" as such although now, bilaterally, he seeks to improve economic contacts with several West European states.

He doesn't think the time has yet come to restore U.S. diplomatic relations broken over the Arab-Israeli war. He remains dubious on Palestine peace, saying:

"Egypt is a sovereign state and has the right to choose any policy it considers best within its borders. But neither Egypt nor Algeria can decide on behalf of the Palestinian Arabs."

"If Egypt recognizes Israel's existence, and this signifies liquidation of Palestinian Arab rights in their own country, we cannot accept that decision today, tomorrow or in forty years."

"We are not a cake to be sliced up by the superpowers. We want nobody to partition our area. Yet it is premature to convene a conference on this. I simply use all opportunities to develop my ideas in bilateral talks, when I have the chance—as I have done with Spain and Turkey."

When I inquired whether he favored departure of the Soviet fleet more than the American—or vice versa—he said: "We want them both out. I see no reason for having either here. But this is a long-range idea and the situation is obviously not yet ripe for change."

In the interim, Boumedienne acknowledged that Algeria depends heavily upon Soviet arms but he said Moscow has never requested base facilities in Algeria "because they knew the answer would be negative." Arms are bought "because the Russians offer very acceptable conditions. When other conditions are offered by other nations on a more favorable basis, we will buy from them."

### U.S. Role

While Algeria relies on Soviet weapons and French cultural and technical instruction it looks increasingly to the U.S.A. for economic development. To some degree this is bound to come at French expense but Boumedienne, who played a leading role in the independence war against France, clearly resents anything even remotely mindful of what he calls neocolonial vestiges.

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"If Egypt recognizes Israel's existence, and this signifies liquidation of Palestinian Arab rights in their own country, we cannot accept that decision today, tomorrow or in forty years."

### Sen. Jackson

Regarding the Broder column on Henry Jackson's "Proto-candidacy" in the Feb. 18 issue... a couple of comments.

As a filmmaker and journalist employed as a TV reporter during the campaign in Seattle last year, I can say that the 84 percent re-election figure quoted by Broder and others is misleading. Jackson first won the primary against a black peace candidate, Carl Maxey, from Spokane. The Republicans only selected a candidate to run against him a week or two before the filing deadline, and this candidate had almost no financial support.

Jackson, known in Washington as Boeing's darling for many years, militarily labeled a super-hawk, has always been supported by big business at home, and is a favorite of both Democrats and Republicans. However, the young people in the state strongly oppose him despite his liberal internal policies. They fear him as a leading spokesman of the "war machine."

STEPHEN WEITZ, Trondheim, Sweden.

### Left and Right

Your newspaper slants to the left and because of this your reporting of events in the United States paints a rather favorable picture of the liberals and a rather bad picture of Nixon, Agnew, and other people of the right who call for a restoration of perhaps rather old-fashioned self-discipline and high standards of moral behavior.

It is rather dangerous to oversimplify, but it appears to me that the liberals believe that man is a product of his environment and if man happens to be undesirable in some respect, then it is the responsibility of society to change the environment. The conditions which cause man to be unacceptable will be eliminated and

## U.S. Political Outlook: Cloudy and Changeable

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Two enigmas hang over the shoulders of Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine: the noted columnist William S. White said in the opening lines of a dispatch he wrote earlier this month, "They may turn out to be the two friends of a victory wreath. They may turn out to have been, instead, the dark, spread wings of the albatross of defeat in the 1972 presidential race."

They may also turn out to be a pair of Polish sausages, for this is quite evidently going to be another of those political years where few things are what they seem and every flip of the calendar brings a new twist of the plot. To be quite honest, we didn't really need another year like this quite so soon. After the shocks of 1968, most of us could have stood a decade of dull, predictable politics, but that apparently is not to be.

Already Richard M. Nixon has proclaimed himself a Keynesian, dropped Murray Chotiner from his entourage and announced the imminent coming of the Second American Revolution. For the spectator with the courage to peer ahead, the 30 months until the 1972 election offer a whole series of such surprises.

### Challenge to Nixon

It is not unlikely, for example, that if Mr. Nixon seeks re-election he will be challenged in the Republican presidential primaries. Already, one very real Republican politician, Sen. Paul M. McCloskey of California, is closer to that point than Eugene McCarthy was to challenging his party's incumbent President four years ago.

McCloskey is scorned by Republican professionals today just as McCarthy was by the Democratic pros, but if Mr. Nixon's war strategy proves as full of holes as Lyndon Johnson's, McCloskey may be no joke. He is tough and independent and few who see him in person or on the tube are unswayed by his sincerity. Beating a President is a little tougher than beating a Senator, but it's not impossible. And the attempt is anything but unlikely—by him or by other Republicans with bigger national reputations.

It's not unlikely, either, that Spiro Agnew will ask, or be asked, to leave the Republican ticket in 1972. Agnew's General James McChesney, who ought to know, says neither the President nor Vice-President has made a decision on Agnew's future, which is a good reason for anyone not to make book on the subject.

### Connally Role

It is not unlikely that John B. Connally, a nominal Democrat, will have a strong hand in writing the Republican political script for 1972. Lyndon Johnson's old buddy Agnew makes the kind of statements about Richard Nixon that Jack Valenti used to make about Johnson. Connally has positioned himself for a possible transfer of party by joining the Nixon cabinet, and he is moving to a place of power in the Nixon circle with a rapidity that has left the lifelong Republicans in the administration gasping.

Connally knows politics, which is something that can be said of few others at the top of this administration. Could he replace Spiro Agnew? Indeed he could, despite his denial of interest in the vice-presidency. Might he be the administration-backed candidate for President if Mr. Nixon decides to step down? Indeed he might, if the only alternatives seemed to be Ronald

Reagan or Nelson Rockefeller. If Richard Nixon looks to be a loser, might the Republicans turn to a "national unity" slate of Connally and Robert Finch or Connally and Elliot Richardson? Try that tune on your player piano and see how many dance.

And what of the Democrats? It is not unlikely that they will have half-a-dozen serious, avowed candidates for the presidential nomination by the end of the year and at least as many more in the favorite-son or dark-horse category.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Muskie will look less like a shoo-in in December than he did last month. It is not unlikely that his competition will by then include a nominal Republican, Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York. And it is altogether likely that when that pack of Democrats plus Lindsay hit the presidential primary trail there will be some major upsets.

### Series of Changes

Why are all these seemingly implausible events so likely to occur in the next year? Because our politics are undergoing a series of changes—both personal and institutional—that are "opening up" the system to an extent that can hardly be comprehended. More states are holding presidential primaries than ever before. Fewer delegations at the nominating convention will be under "boss control" or any kind of control at all.

Party labels and party loyalties mean less to the candidates and the voters. The main arena of politics, and one way or another television will be made more accessible this year to rich and poor candidates alike.

The old institutional inhibitions on change are slowly but surely crumbling. Congress has weakened the seniority system, and the Democrats have thrown out the unit rule at all stages in the nomination fight. The smart politicians—Frank J. Buckley to John Lindsay to John Connally—just don't give a damn for the old rules; they do what their conscience and their ambition dictate and let more timid men react as they will.

A man named John Gardner, who claims he is no politician at all, had the crazy idea a few months ago that a lot of people were as fed up with the paralysis of the old politics as he was and wanted to do something to speed the change. The skeptics sneered, but so far 101,000 Americans have sent \$15 to a strange man named Gardner to join an organization called the Common Cause—and that is one measure of the hunger for change in America.

Here is another statistic to remember. There will be 25 million young people between the ages of 18 and 25 eligible to vote for President in 1972 who were not old enough to cast ballots in 1968. That number is 25,000,000. Richard Nixon's plurality in 1968 was 510,514 votes. Anything is possible.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but signatures will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The basic idea of liberty which presumes that individuals are free to do something restricts their freedom.

Free individuals must be held accountable for both their good and bad actions. If we continue along the road of assuming that government must be changed in order to change people, you will completely break down the structure of society until you have anarchy. Sure, we must change the environment to help unfortunate people but at the same time we must strengthen, not weaken, the basic organization which permits people to grow both physically and spiritually. This means law and order must prevail to protect the development of people.

If the family units are strengthened and families are held responsible for bringing up and instructing their children and if these children are taught respect for the worthwhile institutions and taught that they are responsible themselves for doing all they can to develop their own God-given talents, then I feel we will be back on the right track. DARYL G. BECTOR, Bidevijk, Holland.

## Herald Tribune

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table of bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange, categorized into Domestic Bonds and International Bonds. Each category lists various bond issues with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

These bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Advertisement for the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) of Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa. It features the text 'DM 100,000,000 8% Bearer Bonds of 1971/1986' and lists a wide array of international financial institutions and banks that are participating in the bond issue.

Advertisement for Unexcelled International N.V. 7% Guaranteed Debentures due 1979. The ad includes the company name, bond details, and contact information for Pierson, Holding & Pierson, 206-214 Herengracht, Amsterdam.

Advertisement for The New York Offshore Fund N.V. It provides a notice regarding the liquidation of the fund and offers information for shareholders.

J.P.Y. col 150

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

Table of bank stock quotations including American Bank, Bank of America, and others.

International Bonds

(A special list of non-dollar denominated issues)

Table of international bonds with columns for units of account, price, and change.

Insurance Stocks

Table of insurance stock quotations including American Family Life, Prudential, and others.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table of N.Y. stock exchange data including volume, high, low, and close for various indices.

Volume: 80,227,289 shares; High: 167; Low: 9.

American Exchange

Table of American exchange data including volume, high, low, and close for various indices.

Volume: 10,227,289 shares; High: 167; Low: 9.

Market Averages

Table of market averages including Dow Jones Industrial Average, S&P 500, and others.

Treasury Bills

Table of Treasury bill quotations including 13-week, 26-week, and 52-week bills.

Over-Counter Market

Table of over-the-counter market data including various stock prices and volume.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9) yet caught up with apparent demand is convertibles.

Unwanted Dollars Spur Europe Ire, Inflation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 28 (NYT)—The monetary conflict between the United States and Europe is growing sharper as unwanted dollars pour into European central banks and aggravate the difficulties the European authorities are having in curbing inflation.

Pattern on Wall Street

Reflects Cloudy Outlook

(Continued from Page 9) not be sought this year. However, reports indicate that some 35 states are seeking to raise taxes by a total of \$6.5 billion this year.

Relatively High Rates

Their rates have come down somewhat but are still at relatively high levels.

Efforts by U.S.

The United States, under pressure from the Europeans, has quietly moved in recent weeks to try to mop up some of the excess dollars in Europe.

Import Bank

which helps finance American exports, has been a heavy borrower recently in the market of foreign-held dollars, otherwise known as the Euro-dollar market.

Raw Steel Output

in the third week of February showed a gain of 2.2 percent from the preceding week, maintaining this year's slight production lead over 1970.

The Stock Market

The stock market closed the week generally lower, but with virtually no net change in the leading market averages.

Auto Sales

in the middle third of February achieved an impressive 13.5 percent increase over a year ago.

Nixon's Move

Many businessmen were disappointed last week that President Nixon did not take more forthright action to prod a voluntary agreement between construction labor and management to curb sharply rising costs.

Public Service of Colorado

took fourth place and slipped 1/4 to 22 on a turnover of 714,100 shares.

The Fifth Most Active Issue

with trades of 608,500 shares was Eastern Air Lines, which added 1 to 21 1/8.

Advertisement for Bank of Jerusalem for Development and Mortgages Ltd. featuring \$1,500,000 in 7% debentures due 1973/1985.

Advertisement for Atlantic Trust Company offering 11% interest plus free life insurance.

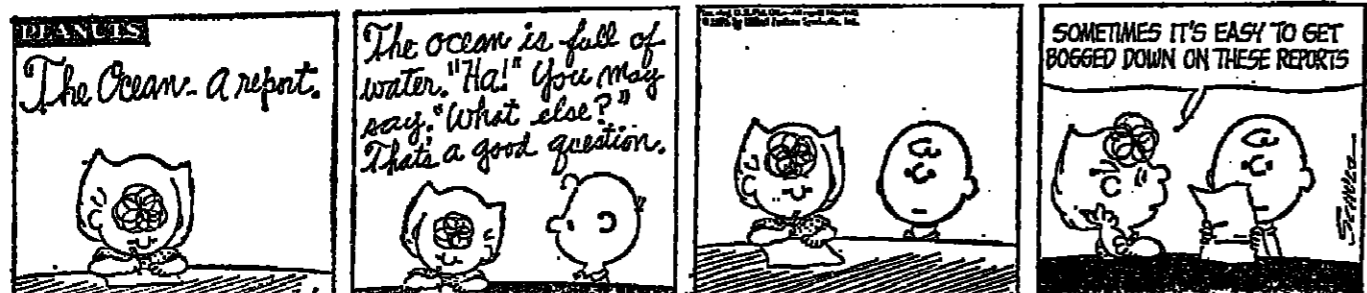
Advertisement for Herald Tribune offering a 25% discount on a 6-month subscription.

Advertisement for 20th-Fox Faces Bigger '71 Loss, Zanuck Reports, including details of the company's financial situation.

Advertisement for American Telephone and Telegraph Company offering \$500,000,000 in 7% debentures due February 15, 2001.

Advertisement for Blyth & Co., Inc. listing various financial services and company affiliations.

PEANUTS



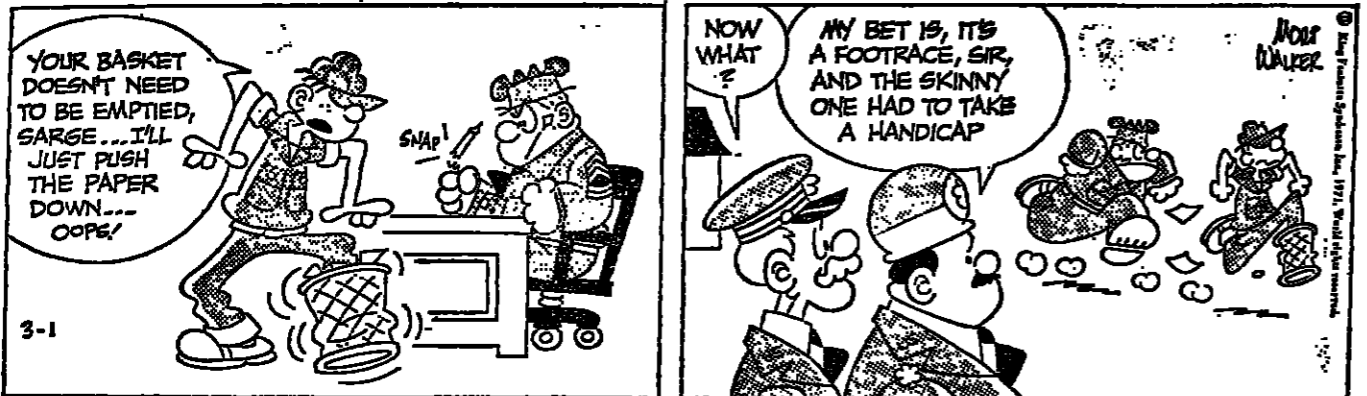
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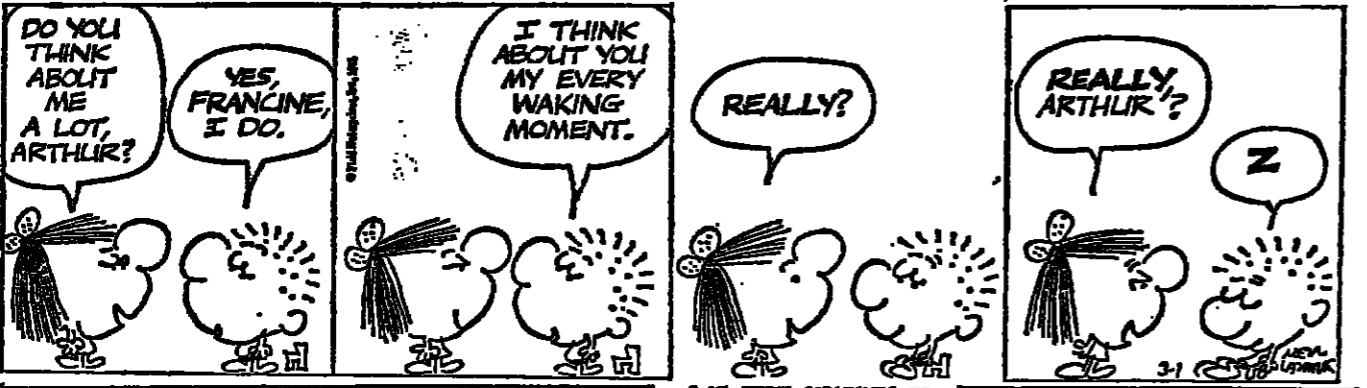
LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



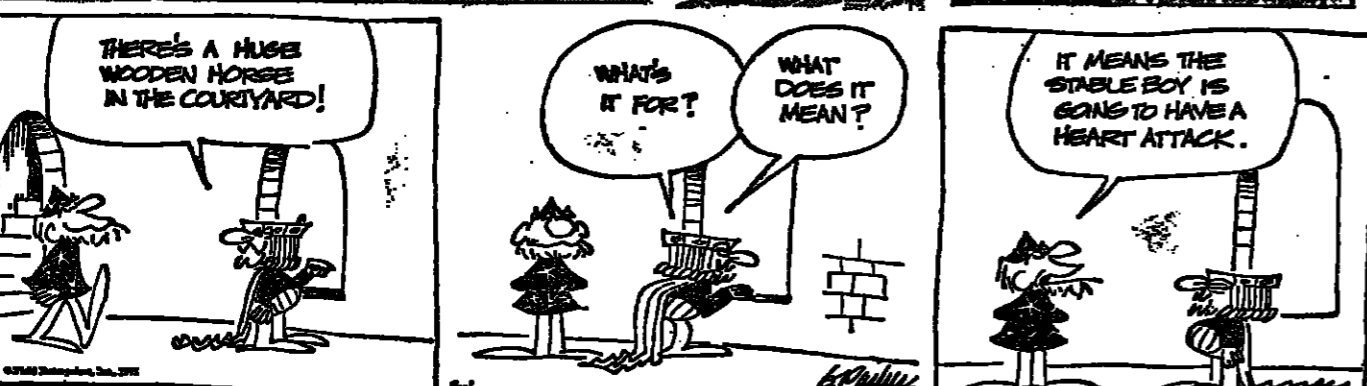
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There were opportunities for good play by both sides on the diagrammed deal from the Washington's Birthday tournament of the Greater New York Bridge Association. The normal contract was three no-trump, reached after North had opened one diamond and rebid the suit.

South had just enough to save a no-trump game, and North, with values in reserve, was happy to accept.

When South was the declarer the normal lead was a club, taken by the king in dummy. It would have been a mistake to use up a heart entry in order to lead diamonds from the closed hand, so a low diamond was led from the dummy.

East had to make a crucial decision to duck or not to duck. The winning play was to rise with the diamond queen and return a club, knocking out dummy's ace. The diamond ten would be allowed to win the next trick, leaving South an entry short to establish and use the diamonds.

If he won with the queen at this point, South was able to establish and use dummy's remaining diamonds, and make an overtrick. The best defense was to duck again, but this gave South his second diamond

trick and he could turn his attention to pastures new. With eight tricks in view—three clubs, two diamonds, two hearts and a spade—South had only one more trick to find. And he found it in spades. A spade to the ace and a second spade gave East the lead with the queen. He knocked out the club ace, but too late. South simply led a heart to the queen, and played the spade jack to drive out the king.

NORTH (D)  
A2  
VJ63  
Q98642  
AK  
WEST  
K764  
9842  
10  
J8752  
EAST  
Q9  
K107  
AQ753  
1064  
SOUTH  
J10853  
AQ5  
QJ10  
Q98

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West 1 4 Pass Pass 2 0 Pass 2NT Pass 3NT Pass Pass West led the five of clubs.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle  
ELMO DENNY SOLAR  
BEAR ERIC NALINI  
RAIN CLOUD OSMICK  
ORRIN WOLF SELF ONE  
TERRA LIA LEAGUER  
RAM RENIE PARES  
ENAMI FISHER TILLED  
PRAIRIE GOS RAINBOW  
STIR ASIS MAETER  
PIED HIPS SES  
EQUIL JUSTICE  
CUL MIND RAVAGE  
HEAVE IDEALIZED  
OUTER TERY CIUTA  
SEERS TESI TIRAM

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

LETTERS OF THOMAS MANN 1889-1955

Selected and translated from the German by Richard and Clara Winston. Introduction by Richard Winston. Alfred A. Knopf. 690 pp. \$17.50.

Reviewed by Richard Locke

LAST summer a sadly ill-formed and unfinished manuscript by Ernest Hemingway was published with great fanfare and greeted by the public with open arms. The critics, by and large, demurred and pointed out that "Islands in the Stream" was not in fact up to Hemingway's best, that its "Hemingway style" often sounded like self-parody, that its success would reinforce all the popular clichés and bury the real writer beneath the bulky funeral monument Hemingway had helped his fans erect. On a much less popular level the same thing is about to happen to Thomas Mann. But this time it's going to be worse—for though Mann is still the great representative modern German writer, his public stock has fallen very low, far lower than Hemingway's ever dropped.

This imposing, black-bound, 690-page selection of Mann's letters will probably be plausibly reviewed and praised; Thomas Mann is indubitably a "classic" and those who feel obliged to pay their respects certainly will. But for most readers today, I fear, he is an unread classic, stowed away on the back shelves like a fading grandparent, hopelessly traditional, "bourgeois" and "irrelevant." This ever so respectable volume bearing the full weight of Alfred A. Knopf's Borzoi literary aura may well after a respectable funeral ceremony—keep Thomas Mann effectively dead, unread, for years to come.

For what do we have here? Is this, as the editors claim, "a narrative of Mann's life in his own words"? No, it's an official document—an authorized translation of an authorized portion of the authorized selection of Mann's letters published in Germany in 1961-65. Though four new letters in German and 53 letters written in English are included, hardly more than a third of the original three-volume German edition has been translated. But it, too, was only a selection, edited by Mann's oldest daughter, Erika, who devoted her life to him and his public reputation. Clearly, neither the German nor the American edition takes new ground outside the family plot.

But there are further complications. Two-thirds of these letters were written after 1938, when Mann was 60, full of years and what he himself called "enlightened dignity," a public figure, Nobel Prize-winner, a German writer in exile with a definite political and cultural role to play. The vast majority of letters reflects this official role. It's true that his correspondence revealed as he grew older and true that a vast quantity of letters was lost during World War II. But this doesn't make much of what we do have—with some moving exceptions, say less tedious to read without a specialist's knowledge or a parti pris.

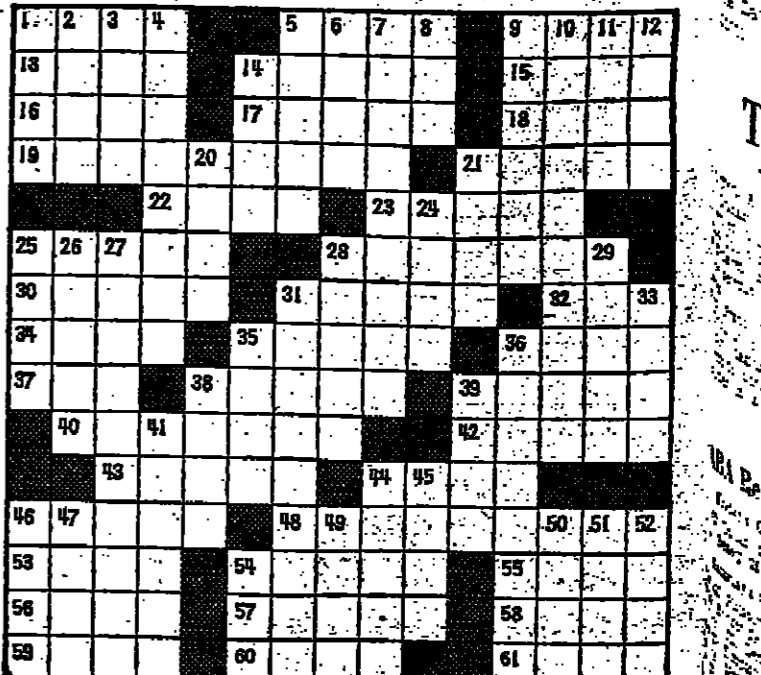
The first third of the book—the letters from 1889 (when he was 14) to 1896—is far more intimate and lively. But what angered and frustrated me was what these letters hint at but never reveal. For as I read them and then re-read the astonishing novels and stories and the few autobiographical fragments that exist, it became clearer and clearer that Thomas Mann's life offers one of the great examples for personal and literary growth.

Richard Locke is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
1 Cutter
5 Besides
9 Cheese
13 100 centavos
14 Crowbar user
15 Partner of yep
16 Slouch
17 Tennis champ
18 Trick
19 Household item
21 Clad
22 Scientist's places
23 "things"
25 Powell
26 Scouts' founder
28 Flowed in a noisy way
30 Ord
31 Sun-dried brick
32 "What's up, ...?"
34 garon
35 Young fowl
36 Traveled
37 Coming-out girl
38 Fry lightly
39 Dad
40 Elapses
42 That is: Lat.
43 Surpass
44 Of an Asian nation
46 Terra
48 Take second helpings
53 Grandparental
54 Desert quarters
55 Family business abbr.
56 Erase
57 French river
58 Unaspirated
59 Blackens
60 Printing error
61 Pitcher
DOWN
1 Potato
2 Cotton fabric
3 Son of Isaac
4 Share quarters
5 Shells and others
6 Vivid
7 React, as to twins
8 Hockey star
9 Enlist
10 Highbrow
11 Church part
12 Reward, old style
14 Academy freshman
20 Set down
21 Anger
24 Fuse by heat
25 Unfinished
26 Bitter
27 Mimbo jumbo
28 Swollen
29 Extinct birds
31 Baseball name
33 Coin
35 Bullfighter's maneuver
36 Bridge call
38 Animal org.
39 Typesetter, for short
41 Tropical fibers
42 Share quarters
44 Shorthand gal
45 Inactive
46 Moslem judge
47 Kila
48 Wet
50 Beer
51 Ranger or wolf
52 River to North Sea
54 Superlative suffix



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VAHNE
DICAR
LUBEBB
WARTOD
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
Jumbles: MAXIM DOUGH HICCUP PREACH
Answers: How to get the facts from a gas station attendant - PUMP HIM.

جای اولیسا

Casper 2d, Bolt 3d

Nicklaus Takes PGA by 2 With Final Round of 73

PALM BEACH GARDENS, Fla. Feb. 28 (UPI)—Jack Nicklaus surprised a steady start in the final round of the Professional Golfers Association championship today, led by Billy Casper...

Casper made a charge at his first PGA crown by shooting a four-under-par 68 today for a 282 total that enabled him to finish a stroke ahead of Tommy Bolt, who will be 53 years old next month...

Palmer, who had hoped that he might finally add his first PGA crown to his list of 56 other tournament victories, finished eight strokes back of Nicklaus with a 73-282.



EYES AHEAD—Jack Nicklaus and crowd follow path of the ball after the PGA leader gets off shot which helps him to 208 third-round total.

3-Mile Record Try Goes Up in Smoke

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT)—A thick film of smoke that blanketed Madison Square Garden may have snuffed out Frank Shorter's chances for a world indoor record in the three-mile run Friday night at the National Athletic Union championships.

Shorter's overwhelming victory capped a bizarre day-long meet, which saw three pole vaulters clear 17 feet 3/4 inches but only a mile run of four minutes six seconds.

British Women, Men Outrun French Teams

COSFORD, England, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Britain beat France in both the men's and women's matches yesterday in a track and field indoor meet here.

Britain's women's squad swamped the French, 86-93, in a match they were expected to win, but the visiting English team surprisingly managed to defeat, 65 1/2-83 1/2.

Highlights of the meet were record-breaking performances by 800-meter runner John Davies of Britain and France's Colette Besson...

John Davies, the 1964 Olympic 800-meter gold medalist, having his best outing since winning the Commonwealth Games title in Edinburgh last year, had to settle for second place yesterday behind France's Jacques Pami.

The Scoreboard

Table with columns for 'ABA Results' and 'NBA Results', listing various sports teams and their scores.

Thoeni Takes Cup Giant Step

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Calif., Feb. 28 (AP)—I haven't won the cup yet. Anything can happen, said Gustavo Thoeni of Italy, who closed in on the World Cup ski championship with a double victory at Heavenly Valley.

France's Second-Half Running Ties England in Rugby Union

TWICKENHAM, England, Feb. 28 (UPI)—France fought back to a 14-6 halftime deficit to gain a tie with England, 14-14, in a Rugby Union Five-Nations match here yesterday.

Laver Advances in London

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Rod Laver of Australia, No. 1 seed, and American Marty Riessen moved impressively today into the semifinals of Britain's richest tennis tournament but another Australian favorite failed to make it.

Light-Heavy Title, WBA Version, Is Won by Rondon

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Vicente Paul Rondon of Venezuela knocked out Jimmy Dupree of Jersey City, N.J., at 2:58 of the sixth round last night to win the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight championship.

Friday, Saturday College Basketball

Table listing college basketball games for Friday and Saturday, including teams and scores.

NHL Results

Table listing NHL game results, including teams and scores.

UCLA and USC Have Close Calls; Marquette Triumphs

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (UPI)—If the mark of a true champion is the ability to win the close games, then both UCLA and Southern California are worthy of their high national rankings.

Drumtop Takes Rich Turf Race

MIAMI, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Drumtop, the first lady of American turf racing, beat 12 male rivals in the \$143,600 Hialeah Turf Cup yesterday, gamely holding off the Prumer by a head length.

Miss Schuba Wins Figure Title, Cheers Won by Miss Lynn

LYONS, Feb. 28—Beatrix Schuba of Austria free-skated well enough last night to retain most of her stable lead and became the world figure skating women's champion, and Janet Lynn of Rockford, Ill., was treated like a champion, in a competition in which the titlists were made during the compulsories and then borne with contempt by the crowd during the final program.

Women's Figure Skating

Table listing women's figure skating results, including skaters and scores.

MEN'S CUP STANDINGS

Table listing men's cup standings, including skaters and scores.

WOMEN'S CUP STANDINGS

Table listing women's cup standings, including skaters and scores.

Kentucky, which is rated No. 12, clinched at least a share of its 26th Southeastern Conference title by routing Vanderbilt, 119-90, and North Carolina, one of three teams tied for 13th place on the national list, nipped Virginia, 75-74, to clinch a tie for the Atlantic Coast Conference championship.

LaSalle, the third team bunched in the 13th ranking, found that number unkindly as it dropped a 66-56 decision to St. Joseph's, thus hurting his bid for an at-large invitation to the NCAA.

Two members of the top ten were knocked off yesterday as sixth-ranked Jacksonville fell to Houston, 91-85. Jacksonville's set-

